

AUSTRIAN KILLED ATTEMPTING RAID OWN CONSULATE

Shot by One of His Associates
Complices as He Threatens
Secretary

AFFAIR A MYSTERY

Robbery of Money And
Documents Thought To
Be Motive

ONE IS ARRESTED

Four Men Break Into Pre-
mises After Conference
At Hotel

A startling raid made by four armed
Austrian and Hungarian subjects upon
the Austrian Consulate early yesterday
morning had as its sequel the death
of one of the intruders, a man named
Maracek—shot down by one of his
own associates as he attempted to
fire upon a consular employee.

The man who did the shooting, one
Kremla, an Austrian, is in custody at
the Austrian Consulate pending the
settlement of the question of jurisdic-
tion. The other two escaped, but it is
believed that they, and possibly a
number of others implicated, may
soon be put under arrest. Hope
of securing money and probably
certain documents is believed to have
been the object of the raid.

Raid Follows Conference

At daybreak yesterday morning,
following a conference at the Hotel de
France, four men, two Austrians and
two Hungarians, rode up to the
Austrian Consulate at 29-30 Medhurst
Road. They came in closed rich-
tops, curtains and hoods all up, and
the men themselves were disguised
by heavy beards. They entered the
consulate gate, which was closed but
not locked. They then mounted the
porch of the building nearest the
street, occupied by the Consular offices
and used upstairs for sleeping apart-
ments for Vice-Consul Kunz and one
or two secretaries.

The men rang the bell and the door
was opened by a Chinese servant who
was quickly gagged and bound. The
offices downstairs were hastily
ransacked, but the gang was unable to
get into the safes and vaults. Baffled
in their search the quartet went
quietly upstairs and Maracek and
Kremla entered a back room where
one of the secretaries was sleeping.

Maracek shook the secretary awake
and, pointing an automatic pistol at
his head, demanded his keys. The
secretary made an effort to reach his
revolver and Maracek, it is said, jerked
his gun forward and made several
attempts to fire. The safety device on
the weapon had not been released and
it failed to explode. At this point
Kremla, who had remonstrated,
turned his own pistol upon his com-
panion and shot him twice, through
throat and breast.

The wounded man staggered down
stairs, falling on the verandah where
he died in a few minutes. Kremla
immediately gave himself up to the
Consular officials. The other two
men fled. Shortly afterward a huge
old pattern revolver, supposedly
dropped by one of the fugitives, was
picked up by a ricksha coolie on
Bubbling Well Road and it was
through this that the police got their
first intimation of the affair.

Inquest Is Held
An inquest over the body of the
dead man was held at the Mortuary
yesterday afternoon, British Assessor
Jones and Magistrate Kwan presid-
ing. Inspector Morrison, represent-
ing the police, stated that he had
seen the Austrian Vice-Consul, who
had refused to allow the man who
did the shooting out of his custody.
Assessor Jones replied that that
matter would be taken up later as it
was only necessary at the time to
identify the deceased and find cause
of death. The Austrian, he said, if
necessary, would be brought in on a
warrant.

Mr. F. L. Guidice, manager of the
Hotel de France, identified the body
as that of a man whose name he
was not sure of, but who had been
staying at the hotel for four or five

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Germans Suffer Heavily In Abortive Attack on Ground Conquered by the French

Two Surprise Assaults Also Smashed; Defenders
Advance Appreciably; Rhims Gets Another Battering

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 14.—The official com-
munique issued yesterday afternoon re-
ported: The artillery has been very
active between Cerny and Craonne,
notably in the sector south of Allies,
where a German attack on the trenches
we captured on the 11th was repulsed,
with heavy losses and without obtain-
ing any result. Two surprise attacks
made by the enemy at Bois-de-Couriers
and Bezonvaux failed under our fire.

Two enemy aeroplanes and a captive
balloon were brought down. Three
other aeroplanes were forced to land,
severely damaged.

The communique in the evening
reported: The artillery duel continued
very lively between Cerny and
Craonne. The Germans again attempted
to eject us from the trenches which
we had carried south of Allies. All
their attacks were repulsed. We made
appreciable progress.

Rhims received 850 shells, of which
some were incendiaries. Four civilians
were killed and two injured by the
bombardment.

There have been violent artillery
actions in the Champagne, on Mont
Cornillet, on both sides of the Meuse
and in the Forest of Parroy.

The communique this afternoon
reported: The artillery on both
sides has been active in Belgium.
Our reconnaissance parties penetra-
ted the German lines at different
points north-west of Rhims.

Aircraft Very Active

London, August 14.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday
evening: There has been an increased
hostile artillery bombardment south-
ward of the Arras to Cambrai road and
also in the Nieuport sector.

Our aeroplanes heavily bombed four
aerodromes. The enemy's air-craft
was aggressive. We brought down
nine and drove down eight enemy
machines. Seven of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this
afternoon: We carried out raids
north-eastward of Gouzeaucourt and
eastward of Vermelles and re-
pulsed a raid northward of Roex.
The enemy's artillery was more
active at Ypres and Lombartzyde.

(By wireless).—A German official
communique reports: "We repulsed
strong attacks made by the French
northward of the Leen to Solesmes road
and south-westward of Allies."

Reuter's correspondent at British
headquarters mentions that, during a
recent attack, our men collected a
considerable quantity of German body-

armor. Prisoners explain that, owing
to the heaviness of the armor and the
swampiness of the ground, the men
usually discard such armor and there
are cases where armored Germans
have disappeared beneath the mud.

Havoc in Shell Depots

A satisfactory feature of the recent
fighting in Flanders has been our
counter-battery work. Owing to
transport difficulties, the Germans
collect large quantities of shells round
their batteries and our gunners con-
stantly hit these dumps. Enemy
prisoners belonging to the German
artillery complain of the great increase
in premature explosions and bursts in
the bores of guns, while they say that
many guns are the worse for wear.

Reuter's correspondent adds that,
although this has not yet assumed
great proportions, it is a vital matter
and not the least significant of the
many signs that the Germans are
beginning to sag under the tremendous
tax on their resources.

Reuter's correspondent at French
headquarters says that a remarkable
instance of the facility with which the
French fighting planes transform
themselves into weapons of assault
against infantry was furnished by the
38 hours battle which raged on August
10 and 11 in the trenches north-west of
St. Quentin.

Airmen's Valuable Aid

A night attack made by storm-
troopers, eastward of the village of
Fayet, enabled the enemy to capture
the French front line on a width of
600 yards. Counter-attacks finally
expelled the Germans on the evening
of the 11th. During this fighting, the
French fighting aeroplanes continually
swept over the ground, flying very low
and pouring a constant hail of bullets
into the trenches held by the Germans.

An Army Order says: "During our
counter-attacks, powerful squadrons of
aeroplanes engaged the enemy, second-
ing our infantry with a courage which
everybody admires. The planes came
back from the battle-riddled with
bullets."

"Since the battle, some aeroplanes
have been engaged in the enemy. Co-
operation with our infantry is no new
thing, but, probably, aeroplanes have
never been engaged in land-fighting in
such numbers and in such a systematic
manner, on such a narrow front.
Moreover, while fighting the Germans
in the trenches, our aviators brilliantly
discharged their ordinary duty of
keeping the French Command informed of
the progress of the battle."

Shanghai German Banker Is Suicide In New York

American papers just arrived
bring news of the suicide in New
York of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt,
former manager of the
German Bank both in Shanghai and at
Hongkong. Mr. Timmerscheidt,
who had become a naturalised
American, was being watched by
federal detectives, and fear of arrest
as a German agent was attributed
by some as the motive for his suicide.

The report of the death, as given
in the New York Herald of July 6,
follows:
Fear of arrest as a German spy
is believed to have been the motive
which early yesterday morning drove
Richard Adam Timmerscheidt,
wealthy agent of German banking
institutions, first to slash his left
wrist with a safety razor blade, and
then, finding this mode of suicide
too slow, to throw himself from a
window of his luxuriously furnished
bachelor's apartment, on the tenth
floor of No. 200 West Fifty-ninth
street.

With such velocity did the man's
body descend the ten stories that it
crashed through the thick wooden
shoring over the new Seventh
avenue subway and fell into the cut
beneath. Policeman Gross, of the
West Forty-seventh street station,
summoned Dr. Cortwright, of Poly-
clinic Hospital, who said that the
man had been killed instantly by the
fall.

Timmerscheidt was a naturalised
American, but from the attention
which was paid to him and his
activities by the Department of
Justice it is known that little faith

was placed in his loyalty to America
when Germany's interests were in-
volved.

Was Under Close Watch

Clerks in his business office, at
No. 41 Broad street, said yesterday
that they could ascribe no reason for
their employer's suicide other than
possible worry over the state of
affairs between his native land and
the country of his adoption. But
they stated also that Timmerscheidt
had been questioned at length by
agents of the Department of Justice
a few months ago.

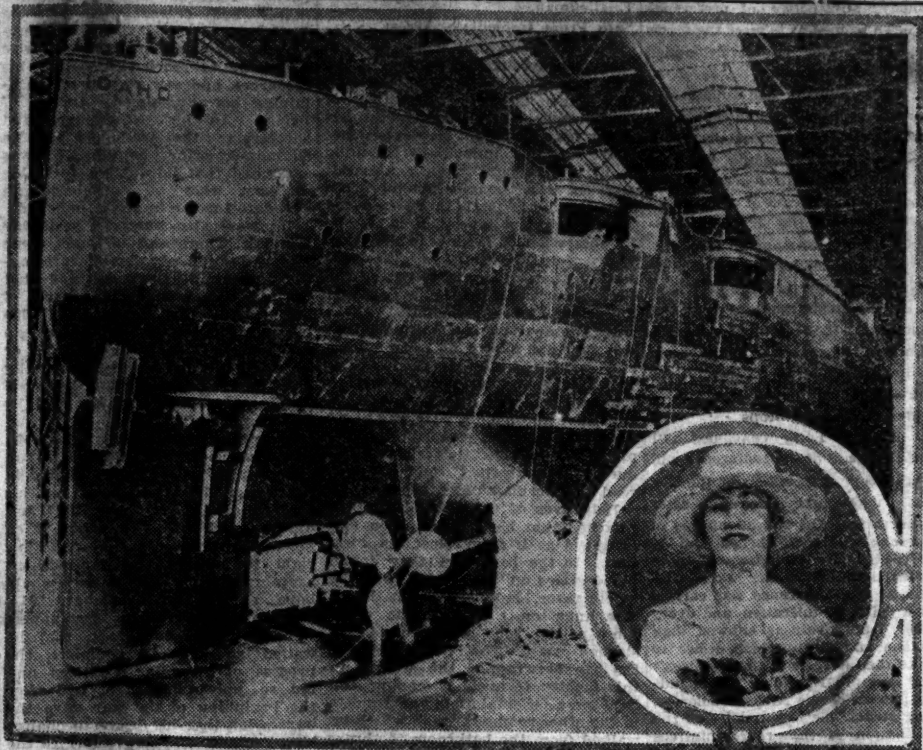
It was also discovered that similar
investigation had been made at the
man's apartment and that the
superintendent of the building had
been instructed to keep a watch on
the banker and inform the Police
Department if he saw anything
suspicious.

Another link in the chain was the
discovery that Timmerscheidt was
an intimate friend and business
associate of Hugo Schmidt, of No. 165
Broadway, agent for the Deutsche
Bank, and arrested in company
with many other Germans on April
6 as a "dangerous alien." Inquiries
yesterday at the Schmidt offices re-
vealed the fact that Mr. Schmidt was
"out of town." Clerks in the offices
said that Timmerscheidt was a fre-
quent visitor there.

It was reported at first yesterday
that the dead man was an employe
of Ladenburg, Thalmann and Co.,
No. 25 Broad street. This firm at
once issued a statement in which it

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. S. Dreadnought Idaho and Girl Who Christened It



U.S.S. IDAHO

HENRIETTA SIMMONS

The new giant dreadnought Idaho before launching at Camden, N. J., and Miss Henrietta Simmons, grand-
daughter of Governor Alexander, of Idaho, who christened Uncle Sam's latest sea fighter.

Fear Spanish Strike, Now Become General, May Mean Revolution

Many Disturbances Result And
Whole Country Is Placed
Under Martial Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, August 13.—Martial law
has been declared throughout Spain.
The strike has assumed the char-
acter of a general movement, with
a revolutionary tendency.

The calling up of reservists has
been authorized, in preparation for
emergencies. Disturbances are re-
ported to have occurred at different
points of the country. All is quiet
in the Capital.

The military authorities in the
Provinces have been ordered to
assume complete control.

It is stated that the major part
of the laboring classes are anxious
to continue work. The only news-
papers in Madrid now appearing are
those which employ non-union labor,
who have been promised Govern-
ment protection.

London, August 14.—A message
sent from Madrid, yesterday even-
ing, states that the strike continues
peaceful. The bakers, gas and
tram workers are still working in
Madrid. A feeble attempt to hold
up the trains in Barcelona and
Saragossa was easily suppressed.

DEFINITE PROPOSITION TO IRISH COMMISSION

Arrange For Convention To
Discuss Schemes Of The
Dominion Type

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—The Press
Bureau announces that the Grand
Committee has made arrangements
for the Irish Convention on the 21st
to discuss schemes of the Dominion
type.

American Oil-Tanker Campana Is Destroyed

47 Rescued; Captain And Four
Armed Guards Held Pri-
soners On U-Boat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 13.—The
American oil-tanker Campana was
sunk on the 6th, off Iledere.
Forty-seven survivors have landed.
It is believed that the Captain and
the four armed guards on board the
Campana are prisoners on board a
submarine.

Vatican Sends Appeal To Neutral and Belligerent Powers to Secure Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

ROME, August 14.—The Pope has addressed a Note to the belligerents and neutrals, again appealing for peace and inviting the belligerents to state concrete peace terms, in order to facilitate a preliminary understanding.

AMERICAN AEROPLANES BARRED FROM EXPORT

Neutral Orders So Large, Gov-
ernment Has To Conserve
Supplies For Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 13.—Neutrals
are showering orders for aeroplanes
at such a rate that, in order to con-
serve the supply for itself and the
Allies, the U. S. Government has
prohibited the export of aircraft.

Air-Raiders Foiled In Dash on London

Found Progress Barred By Big
Defence Squadron, So Beat
Hasty Retreat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—The reports
of air-pilots show conclusively that
the air-raid on Sunday was making
for London. On sighting a large num-
ber of our aeroplanes, which had
been sent up against them, the Ger-
mans turned abruptly and made the
best of their way out to sea again,
dropping their bombs on Southend
and unloading the rest when at sea.
The action of our anti-aircraft guns
greatly assisted the fighting
squadrons.

The number of deaths at Southend
totals 32, including 13 women and
9 children, while 43 persons, in-
cluding 18 women and 12 children,
were injured.

By wireless.—A German official com-
munique states: "Our aviators,
attacking England, bombed with good
results the military works at Southend
and Margate. One aeroplane is missing.
In July, our adversaries lost 34
balloons and 213 aeroplanes. We
lost sixty aeroplanes during the month."

The Weather

Fine weather, with variable and
moderate breezes. A typhoon is de-
veloping off Luzon. The maximum
temperature recorded yesterday was
91.0 and the minimum 66.6, the figures
for the corresponding day last year
being respectively 90.2 and 77.7.

ALLIED MINISTERS AT CAPITAL GIVE CHINA RECOGNITION

Extend Congratulations At
Cabinet's Decision To
Join In War

U. S. HOLDS BACK

Food Commission in Forma-
tion to Regulate Export
Of Provisions

ANNEX CONCESSION

Austrian Grant in Tientsin
Taken Over; Decision Not
To Intern Criticised

The Ministers of the Allies have
expressed their satisfaction over
the declaration of war by China,
expressing the hope at the same time
that North and the South will be
united, according to the Eastern News
Service.

Since no instructions with reference
to China's entry into the war have
been received by the American
Minister from Washington, congratula-
tions from America have not yet been
received.

A food commission is soon to be
established upon the suggestion of
Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Interior.
This body will regulate the export of
provisions to Allied countries and
ascertain the output of all foodstuffs
throughout the Republic.

The Tientsin police authorities were
ordered by the Ministry of War to take
over the Austrian concession there
Tuesday. The settlement will hereafter
be known as the Second Administrative
Area, the former German Concession
being the first.

General Shih Ching-yin, Chief of the
Staff of General Feng Kuo-chang will
leave Nanking for the Capital with
two divisions of troops Saturday. The
New Tuchen of Kiangsu, General Li
Chun, will leave Kiangsu, for his post
Sunday.

Decision Not To Intern Is Criticised Up North

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tientsin, August 15.—The Peking
and Tientsin Times voices the general
dissatisfaction at the decision of the
Chinese Government to register,
instead of intern or deporting enemy
subjects. It points out that the Ger-
mans regard this decision as a great
diplomatic victory.

It comments on the absence at
Peking, upwards of 200 miles from
Peking, of the British Charge d'Affaires
and the American and Italian Ministers
at this critical time and suggests that,
if they find it convenient to return to
Peking and take up war questions
seriously, they may yet induce China
to adopt the only effective means of
uprooting German intrigues in the Far
East.

AUSTRIAN CONSULATE TAKEN OVER BY DUTCH

Temporary Quarters Found For
Crews Of Ships Seized
In River

The Austrian Consulate yesterday
was taken over by the Dutch con-
sular officials, who will represent
Austrian interests in Shanghai, as
they do German. The Dutch flag
was hoisted over the Austrian Con-
sulate yesterday.

Temporary quarters have been
found in Nantao for the eighty men
of the three Austrian ships seized by
the Chinese authorities Tuesday.
Permanent quarters will be found
later.

The registration of all Austrian
subjects in the Settlement, similar to
the registration of Germans made
last winter, is now being made by
the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

BRITISH TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—During the
month of July, there was an increase
in exports of £3,510,578 and in im-
ports of £13,449,587, as compared
with the same month last year.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 14
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirek Aug. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Aug. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Aug. 20
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Aug. 27
For Europe:—
Per ———— s.s. ———— Aug. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Aug. 31

DOMINIONS PATIENTLY SHOULDERING BIG WAR SACRIFICES, SAYS LONG

No Foundation For Criticism
Any Part Has Not Done Its
Full Share

PRaise FOR HONGKONG

Conscription Unnecessary As
Every Man In Colony Was
A Volunteer

(Routledge's Agency War Service)
London, August 14.—In the House of Commons, today, during the debate on the Colonial Office vote, Mr. Walter Long stated that the fine part the Dominions and Crown Colonies had played in the war required description. The part the Dominion troops had taken was well-known to the world, especially to their enemies. They had made their mark, whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland or South Africa and had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British army. Greater praise could not be bestowed on any soldier.

The Dominions had made great sacrifices in other directions. Many of the Dominions had suffered severely, owing to the limitation of imports to the United Kingdom. He thought many people failed to realise the greatness of the sacrifices imposed on the Dominions in this manner.

They were bearing a very heavy war expenditure and, simultaneously, were called on to bear a very heavy burden, owing to the interference with their trade. He paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and good-will with which the Dominions had met these sacrifices. There was no foundation for any criticism that any part of the Empire has not done its full share in the war. The Secretary for the Colonies pointed out the great difficulties in the remotest parts of the Empire, where frequently natives were unfit for even employment in labor battalions.

He was constantly receiving proofs of the admiration of native races for Great Britain and their loyalty to the King and devotion to British interests. In this connection, he read messages from British East Africa and the Indian Association at Zanzibar.

The Spirit That Counts

Referring to gifts in kind, he said that, although many were small, it was not the amount but the spirit of the gift that mattered. Mr. Long emphasised that loyalty and trust in Great Britain should be encouraged and justified by their future treatment of natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely.

He mentioned that conscription (of British citizens) has been enforced in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States and is being considered elsewhere. Hongkong found it unnecessary, because every white man was already a volunteer.

The Crown Colonies had fully done their duty. He paid a warm tribute to the patience, resignation and good-will with which they also had borne the hardships of import restrictions.

Regarding German East Africa, he said that it was sometimes suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to a conclusion. He never realised until he had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa how stupendous were the physical difficulties and, in their pre-occupation with the western front, they sometimes failed to give full credit to the gallant men in East Africa, whether commanders, soldiers, or natives. The latter were performing most valuable work as carriers.

Stick to Duty Tasks

The Secretary for the Colonies paid a tribute to those civil servants over the seas who had refused commissions and who were carrying on quietly often dull and dreary tasks. He regretted that Australia was

not represented at the Imperial Conference and rejoiced at the great step taken by the direct representation of India. Overseas representatives had frequently expressed to him the hope that the resolutions they had passed at the Imperial Conference would not be pigeon-holed. He assured them that he would do his best to ensure that effect was given to those resolutions as early as possible.

Referring to Imperial preference, he said that the question had not been rendered less difficult by the war. Obviously, any policy of preference must be so framed as to meet the views of the Allies. The subject demanded continued consideration.

The Prime Minister had appointed a Committee of Ministers and representatives of all the Departments concerned, he himself presiding, with the object of reporting on the best methods and machinery by means of which effect could be given to the body of resolutions. The task was not an easy one, but it ought to be undertaken and he was directed to say that the establishment of this committee, anyway, was evidence of the intention of the Government to take all the steps it could to give effect to the resolutions passed by the conference.

Consider After-War Steps

Mr. Walter Long concluded: "I believe the result of the conference will strengthen our prosecution of the war and help us to take some steps after the war to reap the full advantage of the lessons we have learned and to make the Empire stronger and more powerful than before the war. Discussion at the conference was carried on in a spirit of toleration and every Minister from overseas showed high patriotism and an unselfish desire to promote the interests of the Empire."

"For example, regarding the islands in the Pacific, or the African Colonies, nothing struck me so much as the determination of the representatives not to dogmatise or attempt to lay down the law by saying that this or that must be done. What they really desired was that we should realise here how strongly their feeling is, but that it did not originate in a desire for increased territory, or any question of that kind."

"Their desire was that, after the war, there should be permanent peace in the world and security for the Empire. The knowledge we have of the past efforts of the Dominions and the Crown Colonies, together with the experience we have gained at the Imperial War Conference, all show that, in this supreme moment of our national history, the whole Empire is one and prepared to use its resources to make a combined effort to secure final and complete victory."

After Mr. Walter Long had spoken, Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Unionist M. P. for South Nottingham, advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the resources of the Crown Colonies.

Colonial Development

Sir George Toulmin, Liberal M. P. for Barry, considered that their development was a more important matter than preference.

Mr. Donald McMaster, Unionist M. P. for Chertsey, declared that there was strong opposition throughout the Empire against the retrocession of the German Colonies in Africa and their islands in the Pacific.

Mr. Steel-Maitland, Unionist Member for East Birmingham, and Under Secretary for the Colonies, replying to the debate, said that money, not knowledge of their resources, was what was required for the development of the Crown Colonies. He referred to the difficulty at the present time of obtaining expert members on the proposed Imperial Development Board, dwelt on the extraordinary way in which the resources of the Empire had been organised for war service and said that, henceforth, it would be possible to develop their resources enormously, for peace or war.

The Colonial Office vote was adopted.

KODAK Finishing

is a special thing with us.
Try us and note the difference.

Burr & Readings

Shanghai German Banker Is Suicide

(Continued from Page 1)

It was said that Timmerscheidt had been employed by the firm from 1906 to 1909. In 1909 he became manager of the German-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong branch. He was in this country when the war broke out, according to the firm, which was also emphatic in declaring that it had transacted no business with Germany or German banks since the beginning of the war, inasmuch as one of the members of the firm is an Englishman.

Safe From Immediate Arrest

Captain William M. O'Leary, head of the local investigating bureau of the Department of Justice, said last night that the financial activities of Timmerscheidt had been investigated by his agents, but he denied that there was any immediate intention to arrest the banker as a German spy. It was thought possible that Timmerscheidt might have believed the government investigators to be in possession of facts of which they really were ignorant. In this connection the papers and letters of the dead man were placed under seal and will be carefully studied.

At the apartment it was said that the man had shown no despondency and was in seemingly good health. He frequently rode a horse in Central Park and also possessed an expensive automobile. He was never seen with women, seemed to have plenty of money always and frequently went to the German Club to read the German newspapers.

Detectives of the Second Branch reported that his bed had been disarranged as if from sleepless tossings. In the bathroom they found blood stains on the floor and the safety razor blade. A torn bathrobe was hung on a hook. The other piece of the robe was around the slashed wrist. The police believe the banker wrapped the wound in this fashion to avoid damaging the handsome Oriental rugs and carpets in the other rooms through which he walked from the bathroom to throw himself out the window facing Central Park.

Had German Secrets?

Further details are given in the account of the New York Times, which follows:

The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, who jumped from a window of his apartment at 840 West Fifty-ninth Street on Thursday morning, was still unexplained yesterday. Agents of the Department of Justice who questioned Mr. Timmerscheidt recently about matters pertaining to the international situation repeated that they knew of nothing that might have caused his suicide, and city detectives also reported that they had not found an explanation for his act.

Friends of Mr. Timmerscheidt said yesterday that the dead man was one of those who had advance knowledge of the first German peace note of December, 1916, of which he took advantage in speculation upon the New York Stock Exchange with considerable success. The publication of the note caused a sharp drop in quotations, and those who knew the substance of the note before it was made public were able to make

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profits supposed to have been unusually large.

It was also said the suicide was one of a group of German-Americans who made extensive purchases of copper in America with the idea of selling it to Germany after the war. To what extent his speculations in copper may have involved him is not known, however.

The theory most generally accepted seemed to be that subsequent financial troubles and worries drove Mr. Timmerscheidt to destroy himself. It was said by one official that the man's business activity had been brought practically to a standstill because commercial intercourse between Germany and the United States had ceased. Although he lived in moderate luxury and seemed to have plenty of money, he was beginning to reach the end of his resources, and saw no way of maintaining his accustomed standard of living. As his experience and success of the past had been in German-American banking, it was suggested that he did not feel able to earn what he considered an adequate income in any other field.

It was also rumored yesterday that Mr. Timmerscheidt had come into possession of valuable information concerning Germany, and that German friends or acquaintances of his, fearing that he would divulge his information to the American Government, had threatened or harassed him until he was mentally unbalanced. This theory, however, was not probable, it was said by Government officials.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Timmerscheidt was admitted to full citizenship in the United States in September, 1914. He took out his first papers in December, 1907, but did not seek full citizenship when he was entitled to do so, and his right to become a citizen without again taking out first papers would have expired in December, 1914, seven years after the first papers were granted. The fact that he waited so long to complete the process of becoming a citizen and did so only a month or two after the beginning of the war gave the impression that his desire to change his allegiance from Germany to the United States was revived by the war.

COMBING-OUT IN ITALY

(Routledge's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 13.—An order has been issued for the re-examination of the classes 1874-1899.

DESTROYER MINED

(Routledge's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer has struck a mine and sunk in the North Sea. The Captain, two officers and 43 men were saved.

Austrian Killed Attempting Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

He had occupied a room with another person. Dr. C. Noel Davis, Assistant Health Officer of the S.M.C., stated that though no post mortem had been held he believed death was due to gunshot wounds.

The inquest then adjourned. It is reported that the French Consulate has begun an investigation of the alleged conference at the hotel and that other official quarters in the Settlement have been active regarding the affair.

Kremka, it is said, is more or less well known here and has received aid from the Austrian Consulate on various occasions.

German Here Arrested

A German named Sorma who has been employed as an examiner in the Chinese Customs was arrested several days ago charged with embezzlement. The amount involved is said to be considerable. The trial is being conducted by Mr. von Tippleskirch, German Vice-Consul, who was assigned to the case by the Dutch Consul-General.

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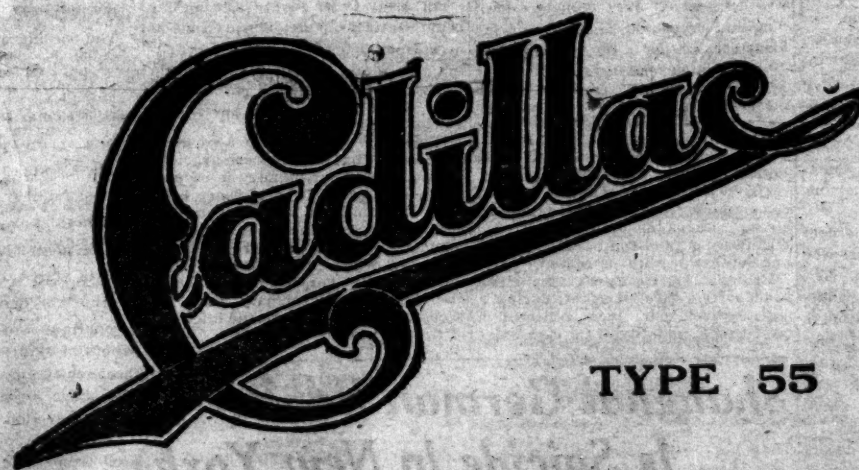
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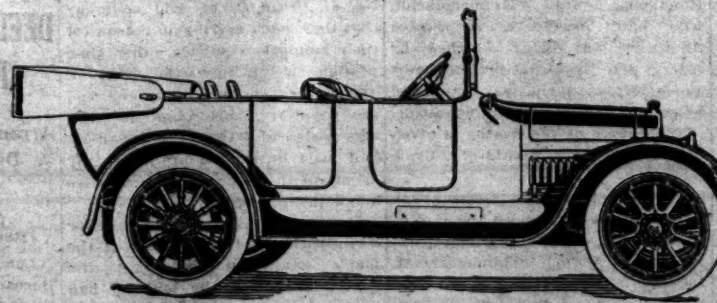
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Brusilov Has Taken More Than One Million Prisoners

Despite Lack Of Co-operation, Russian, Now Out Of Army, Carried On A Brilliant Offensive

Less dramatic than Kerensky, but immensely effective, has been General Brusilov, the Russian commander-in-chief, who has just resigned.

The former leader began his notable offensive July 1, the anniversary of the allies' advance upon the Somme, and less than thirteen months after Brusilov's previous drive in East Galicia. The drive began on Brusilov territory, between Zloczow (Zloczow) and Brzezany, along the Strypa River; it was begun with the armies which Brusilov had held firmly in his own hands while he was commander of the South-western front, before his appointment as commander-in-chief. It is pertinent to ask why the Brusilov group of armies was chosen to begin the new drive; why this group of armies was supremely ready and effective.

The answer is this: During the three perilous months immediately following the abdication of Nicholas II, when the work of German agents in Russia was, at times, seemingly triumphant, Brusilov had given orders that not one of these "Socialist" propagandists should be tolerated within speaking distance of any of his troops—and had seen that his orders were carried out. Therefore, it happened that, while the German agents were drugging the Kronstadt sailors and sowing discord at Petrograd, the morale of the Brusilov armies on the southwest front was almost wholly unimpaired, their fine discipline was almost wholly unshaken.

Had Wonderful Foresight

Brusilov intervened in another way, which has been indicated in the press cables, but which has not, in all likelihood, been clearly understood. It will be remembered that German agents, just about the time when Nicholas descended from the throne, scattered broadcast through Petrograd the famous "Order No. 1," apparently signed by the executive committee of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, and actually supported by a few of the extremists in that ill-balanced body; its effect was practically to smash the main-spring of discipline in the Russian army. Kerenski hastened at once to the executive committee and procured the publication of a modifying "Order No. 2," in an effort to neutralize the damage done.

But Gutchkov, then war minister in the provisional government, seemingly daunted by the extremists, gave the official sanction of the war ministry to some of the subversive provisions of the German proclamation.

Immediately afterward two events were chronicled by the cables, each in a space of three or four lines. The first of these was a hurried visit of certain famous generals to Petrograd and the provisional government. Brusilov was one of them. The second event was the resignation of Gutchkov, whose place was taken by Kerenski. These two comparatively unnoted events were not unconnected, we may suppose; they were not without their bearing on the swift convalescence of the Russian army.

We can see already, through the early and magnificent result, what statesmanlike wisdom inspired that swift, courageous, and decisive action; and it is precisely this quality of the highest statesmanship, of foresight amounting almost to divination, that deserves especial notice in Russia's military leader—a statesmanship inspired by the fire of devotion to everything that is worthwhile in Russia.

But without question, Brusilov's gift of statesmanship is best demonstrated by the fact that while it was he who led the Tsar's armies in the great Galician drive which began on June 4, 1916, it is still Brusilov who leads the armies of free Russia.

A Profoundly Religious Man

How does it come, it has been asked, that men of the people, like Alexiev and Ruzski, who had risen to the highest command, have passed

from the stage, while Brusilov, the aristocrat, has simply risen higher? There is, of course, an element of exaggeration in all this, for Alexiev is still doing splendid work, while Ruzski is a chronic invalid; but, so far as Brusilov is concerned, the answer seems to lie in his personal character. He was the effective servant of the Tsar, because the Tsar then summoned up in his person the life of Holy Russia, the center of radiation for the thousand currents of force that made up Russia's political life; but Brusilov's devotion was for Holy Russia itself, not, merely as an ethical and economic unit, but rather as a great spiritual force, one of the forces in humanity that make for the highest spiritual good. For Brusilov is, before all, a profoundly religious man; this war is, for him, a holy war, waged between the forces of good and the powers of evil.

With this devotion to Russia, what must have been his sorrow and suffering on seeing the life of Russia threatened with ruin and dishonor by the disgraceful intrigues and scandals connected with the names of Rasputin, of Sturmer, of Protopotoff; scandals which the whole world knows now, but which Brusilov knew well long months ago.

How clearly Brusilov knew what was going on months ago is shown by a little incident, hardly commented on at the time, but now seen to be immensely significant. It will be remembered that in May, 1916, on the eve of the previous Galician drive, Brusilov dismissed all the newspaper correspondents from anywhere near his army. He told them, with brusque humor, that if there were any vital movements of troops, they would learn them presently—from the Austrian bulletins.

The Petrograd Switchboard

For his part, he had no intention of allowing the news of his moves to get prematurely to Petrograd, and thence to Berlin "by the Petrograd switchboard." A little phrase, but we see today just what Brusilov meant, thirteen or fourteen months ago, by "the Petrograd switchboard." There is nothing we know now concerning the shameful Rasputin-Sturmer situation that Brusilov did not know and deplore, and, we may be certain, endeavor to remedy months and months ago. Therefore, devoted to the ideal of Holy Russia and to the victory of Russia in the great war against the powers of evil, his adherence to the revolution was inevitable, for revolutionary Russia now represents the genuine spirit of the nation to which the whole devotion of his heart was bent.

Advance Was Difficult

It will be remembered that, before the Battle of the Marne, Russia attacked from the east along two lines; the northern advance into East Prussia, under General Samsonoff and General Rennenkampf, and the southern drive into Galicia, under General Ruzski and General Brusilov. It was not mere incompetence among the northern generals, or any possible pro-German leanings in General Rennenkampf that brought about the defeat and disastrous retreat of the East Prussia raid, but rather the difficult character of the country, the treacherous Mazurian Lakes region, which the Russian generals hardly knew, but which Hindenburg knew as well as he knows his own redoubtable name.

The central Russian line also, from the Warsaw salient, was precarious from the beginning; surrounded on three sides by strongly fortified enemy territory—Königsberg, Danzig, Posen and Glogau on the north and Przemyel and Cracow on the south. The Warsaw salient was barely defensible from the beginning; it had to be given up at last, in the masterly retreat of Grand Duke Nicholas and General Alexiev.

But the third, the Galician, line of approach is as strong as the others are weak. To begin with, it is an

Millionaire Joins Navy



ENSIGN HAROLD S. VANDERBILT

Harold S. Vanderbilt, son of William K. Vanderbilt and brother of the Duchess of Marlborough, is now an ensign in the Naval Reserve. He is shown here on the deck of the patrol boat No. 56, which he gave to the Government and of which he is now commander.

open plain, with a strongly pro-Russian population among the Ruthenians, and with equally passionate pro-Russians still further back, in the Slovak region of Northern Hungary, and the Bohemian Czechs behind these, where everything would aid the invaders. How real that aid may be is witnessed by a single word in the Petrograd despatches, which record that the "Tschekoslovatski" division has just acquitted itself splendidly on Brusilov's advancing front. Translated, that long name means the division of Czechs (from Bohemia) and Slovaks (from Hungary) who, as had earlier been told, went over bodily to Russia, to fight by the side of the Russian armies against their Austrian and Hungarian oppressors.

It was one of Brusilov's masterly strokes immediately to enroll these Czechs and Slovaks into regiments and divisions and to put them on the firing line, where they will give as good an account of themselves as the Alsations in the French army and the Belgians fighting under the heroic King Albert.

He Stood His Ground

When Brusilov at the beginning of the war accepted the comparatively inconspicuous post of corps commander at Vinitsa, he was put in command of the army of the extreme left, with Ruzski at his right hand, for the first drive past Lemberg and Halicz.

That drive carried the Russian

armies up to the Carpathians and the gates of Hungary. There, through the fatal incompetence of the men at Petrograd, the shell supply failed, and Mackensen was for that reason able to carry through his spectacular drive eastward, forcing the bulk of the Russian armies out of Poland and Galicia and back on Russian soil. It is worth noting that, of the whole Russian host, only a part of the army, personally commanded by General Brusilov, still held a footing on enemy territory, in the north-east corner of Galicia.

From that point of vantage, he began, patiently and with endless perseverance, to prepare for a second drive last spring. The shaking of the Italian defenses in the Trentino compelled him to launch it while it was still not quite prepared; there was the same deep rooted evil of maladministration at the rear, expressing itself most visibly in a shortage of shells. But, even so handicapped, Brusilov swept in captives by the hundred thousands. He has taken more than one million prisoners in all.

COMMITTEE OF 200 TO RECEIVE ISHII

San Francisco's Leading Citizens To Welcome Japan's Special Envoy

San Francisco, August 4.—The United States government has appointed a reception committee for Viscount Ishii, Japan's special envoy to the United States. Its members are Mr. Long, assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Miller, Consul-General at Seoul, Captain Matthews, of the navy and Col. Irons, of the army. Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco, has appointed Mr. McNamara, chairman of the reception committee of his city, whose membership includes over 200 leading citizens of San Francisco.

N. Y. K. HAS A GREAT EXPANSION PROGRAM

Plans To Establish Three New Lines, Competing With British Companies

Tokio, August 7.—Competing with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha which is striving to become the premier steamship company of Japan, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is now contemplating a great expansion scheme which will include at least three new overseas services. Since the war most of the Allied merchantmen in the Far East have been requisitioned by their governments, and many of these ships after being taken over by the governments, have either been torpedoed or disabled.

Many Oriental lines which have been operated under the flags of Great Britain, France and other Allied nations are now almost at standstill on account of a wholesale withdrawal of vessels. Although the shipbuilding capacities in these countries are now at an unprecedented height, it is difficult to turn out merchantmen as fast as they are sunk. All these nations have been considerably handicapped in their Oriental trade because of the extraordinary shortage of bottoms. Availing itself of this unique opportunity, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is now working to establish its foreign services as firmly as possible, using

large sums of money now stocked in reserve funds. Several new foreign services will be started. One of these lines will be between Vancouver and Hongkong. Prior to the war, the firm operated this line for some time, but owing to the poor demand for cargo space before the war, the service was suspended. It is hoped the new line will offer serious competition to the Canadian Pacific.

With Australia as its center a new line will be opened to Seattle and Tacoma, touching all the principal ports in the Far East. One of the most important lines will be inaugurated between Bombay and Liverpool, by way of South Africa. This line will have to combat strong competition by the British lines after the war, as there were several very powerful services between these ports prior to the outbreak of the war.

The line between Vancouver and Hongkong will be opened first. It is reported that all of these three lines will be in operation by next April.

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A Boswell To Frederick The Great

De Catt, Henri. Frederick the Great. The Memoirs of his Reader, Henri De Catt (1758-1780). Translated by F. S. Flint, with an introduction by Lord Rosebery. 2 vols. pp. xi-312; 344. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1917. \$7.50 (gold) net. Postage, 28 cents.

In the middle of the eighteenth century Prussia fought a war which furnished a pattern for the war which Germany under Prussian leadership began in 1914, and whose end is not yet. As the present conflict drags on, its curious parallelism with the Seven Years' War grows more striking. Both were wars for the aggrandizement of the Hohenzollern realm. In both, the aggressor realized that he would face a circle of enemies vastly superior in ultimate resources. But in both cases he based his hopes for victory on superior organization and leadership, better drilled and better equipped armies, swifter action, centralized authority, and interior lines, making it possible to crush each foe in turn.

In both cases victory was expected before the opposing allies could realize their full war-strength; in both cases the Berlin Government counted on lack of cohesion and co-ordination, and probable dissension in the opposing camp; in both cases moves were made to weaken the opposing combination by negotiations for "separate peace." German hopes of winning this war have been, and doubtless are today, based largely upon the fact that Frederick the Great, after seven years of alternating success and disaster in the field, and constantly diminishing resources, fought his foes to a standstill and remained at the end of the war in possession of his initial conquests. He owed his victory to the disciplined bravery of his troops, to his own resourceful and audacious generalship to successful intrigue, and to a stroke of luck that rewarded almost superhuman patience and endurance.

Frederick the Great like the present German Government, saw forming what he considered an alliance intended to rob him eventually of his "place in the sun." But he was willing to match little Prussia, with some British and North German aid, against Imperial Austria, France, Russia, Sweden, and certain minor German states. He resolved to strike first and strike quickly. He made neutral Saxony his Belgium, overrunning it to reach Austria, and holding it throughout the war, as a base of military operations. When he reached the Saxon capital he found secret documents in the royal archives, which he published to show that the unfortunate kingdom deserved its fate. Frederick's armies won great victories over Austrian, Saxon, French, and Russian forces. But he never took Vienna, just as William II. has not yet died in Paris. There were dreary campaigns of marchings, counter-marchings, besieging, and entrenching, as inconclusive as the trench warfare of the past two years. As hopes of decisive military success went glimmering, Frederick leaned more and more on intrigue. He tried to induce Turkey to attack Austria or Russia. He carried on underhanded negotiations for peace at Paris. A change of administration deprived him of his English subsidies. But he never gave up. And at the darkest hour a change of rulers at St. Petersburg transformed Russia from a foe to an ally. So, today, Germany, after being blocked in her first plans, and seeing neutral nations allying themselves with her banded foes, has looked hopefully to Petrograd. And not entirely in vain, for Russian corruption, followed by revolution, has enabled her to concentrate her strength against her western adversaries, and now provides her with new grounds for belief in ultimate victory.

Henri de Catt, who had made Frederick's acquaintance in most romantic

fashion, came to him in the latter years of the great war. He accompanied him on his campaigns, and was an eye-witness of such battles as the reverse at Hochkirch and the costly and incomplete victory at Zorndorf. In the last pages of the present translation of the memoirs we read of the Russian change of front which was really the decisive event of the war. It was because Frederick's war was the model for Germany's greater war 150 years later that the cantankerous yet fascinating personality of the greatest of the Hohenzollerns is of absorbing interest to us today. De Catt was first of all a sort of literary companion for the King's hours of relaxation from his military and administrative duties. He read with the King and talked with and listened to him. It was his task judiciously to praise, criticize, and correct the royal flow of composition, chiefly in French verse. Here De Catt showed himself a man of rare tactfulness. Necessarily, if not by nature, something of a sycophant and a flatterer, he had nevertheless a refreshing sense of humor, and was often venturesomely candid, sometimes to the monarch's profit.

We have glimpses of Frederick at his best as well as at his worst. As the father of much that we call "Prussianism" we can only condemn this ruler. Yet the man, as presented in De Catt's pages, wins a certain meed of admiration and sympathy. His denunciation of unnecessary barbarities in war is set down by Lord Rosebery to his credit. One point of difference between the Seven Years' War and the Great War of today was the fact that Prussia itself suffered more from the ravages of war than did the lands of its enemies. Such things naturally provoked the indignation of both King and biographer. Occurrences going on today in northern France come irresistibly to our minds as we read the very last sentence in this edition of De Catt's memoirs. In words, doubtless a reflection of the King's own views, and which might well be commended to the Prussian rulers of today, De Catt says:

"Are not the horrors which march in the train of war great enough without bringing in people who make it a pleasure, a study, and a law to leave behind them the traces of destruction, murder, rape, and arson?"

HELEN OF FOUR GATES

Helen of Four Gates. By an Ex-Mill-Girl. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 (gold).

This anonymous English story, written by a woman who is said to have passed nearly the whole of the twenty years since she was 11 in a cotton mill, has been winning high praise from critics in England, where it was published a month or two before its appearance in America. Thomas Hardy is said to have welcomed its "promise of genius," and critics of high authority have borne witness to its sombre power and its weird imagination. The Bronte sisters and Edgar Allan Poe are the names to which they have sometimes gone for an indication of the novel's quality. And it must be admitted that as one turns the pages one thinks again and again of Emily Bronte and the eerie character and tense passions of "Wuthering Heights." So, also, does one think of the audacity with which Poe persistently wed the morbid and the elemental and out of the marriage brought forth life, clad with horrors and terrors perhaps, but still bearing the convincing face of life.

Something like what they did this "Ex-Mill-Girl" does in Helen of Four Gates, but does it with a difference, in her own individual way, stamping it with the stamp of her own quality and power. The skeleton of the tale is simple enough, it is pregnant with fearsome possibilities. But the story depends far more upon the way these are worked out than upon the machinery of the plot itself for its power to grip the imagination and hold

the interest fascinated until the end. An old man, a well-to-do farmer, Abel Mason, has in his blood the taint of insanity. Years before a chum had told this to Mason's sweetheart, who had then cast him aside and married the chum. Mason holding his anger and his desire for revenge in his heart, had bided his time, and when husband and wife died he had got possession of their little daughter, Helen, and passed her off as his own child, his purpose being to avenge his longing for revenge upon her. But she had proved a being of pride and spirit, and until she had grown to young womanhood he had not been able to make her cringe before him. Then, when she and a lad working on the farm had fallen in love, he found the way to strike. He tells Martin of the taint of insanity, and the young man fears to marry Helen lest the curse be carried on to his own children. When the story opens, this situation has lasted for several years, with Martin, "a village Hamlet," unable to leave because of the force with which he is held by their mutual love, but always trying to go and with dogged will refusing to care or hope; with Helen, defiant of the taint in her blood in the power of love, an elemental woman in her passion and a pathetic poet in her closeness to nature; with the old man deliriously half-mad brain with the torture he daily inflicts upon them. If Helen, sore with love, is about to win the day and make Martin forget his fears, Mason sends him to the asylum, where he will see crazed Aunt Milly, and Helen's hopes again fall to the ground.

Then comes a tramp, a down-and-out, whose ambition still lives and who has certain qualities of mind and person in which the old man sees the possibility of aid. He takes the tramp in and by schemes and cunning he drives Martin away and brings it about that Helen marries the tramp. With malevolent cruelty he turns the screws upon her daily torments and pleasures in his hot desire for revenge, while daily his madness grows upon him.

It is all written with an imagination that shrinks from no horror, but is always able with sombre power to depict whatever height or depth of passion or suffering the characters rise or sink to. And it is all threaded through with that passionate oneness with nature which belongs to those who have lived hand in hand with its beauty and indifference. Although there are exquisite bits of description throughout the book, they are not merely description. They are a vital part of the tale, they are one with the people in it, and they voice the same life.

But the tense passions and piling horrors of the book do not appall and depress as they would if the author had less of insight into the deepest springs of emotion. For Helen's dauntless spirit, her pride that will not be broken, command the reader's admiration and uphold his feeling. Perhaps the author in nothing gives finer proof of her power and skill than in the way in which, out of all these woes and sorrows, she at last pilots the tale to an ending full of happiness, and does it without leaving a sense of anticlimax and without banality. The reader does not resent the ending, even after he has been keyed up so long to tense emotion.

One closes the book with the conviction that "An Ex-Mill-Girl" has brought a new note to current English fiction, a note that excels in sheer emotional power, in beauty of tone, in imagination, any voice that is now telling stories to the English-speaking peoples.

THE ROYAL OUTLAW

The Royal Outlaw. By Charles B. Hudson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 (gold). A unique idea in present-day fiction

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is to be found in Mr. Hudson's stirring tale, worked out with skill and vigor and imagination. The novelists of England and America range earth and sky and the depths of the sea, the dim backward and the vague futures of time for themes and incidents. Mr. Hudson has merely taken the Bible down from the shelf—the shelf where the present generation is prone to leave it untouched—and woven out of the tale of David, the great King of Israel, a story so breathless, so romantic, so full of all the elements that make for fascination in adventure that at once one wonders why no one ever thought of doing it before.

Mr. Hudson has taken for his tale only that brief time in David's life when he was an outlaw. It begins with his flight from the jealous rage of the mad King Saul and it ends with his coronation as King of Israel. But in the meantime he has lived a strenuous life, collecting followers, hiding in the mountains, harrying Philistia, saying his forfeit head and the lives of his adherents; doing frequent battle. Historically it is accurate in all of its main features, so accurate that the author every few pages quotes from the Biblical account, as if to prove the truth of his story. More than mere accuracy, his picture stays in its frame, is recognizable as belonging to its time and place. What the author has done is to fill out the Biblical outlines with incidents and characters and descriptions, his fertility of invention and vigorous imagination enabling him to round them out into a closely woven, well-proportioned plot.

The love affair of Athomar, the youthful armor bearer, with the daughter of a Tyrian merchant, furnishes as gullible and rosy a romance as any novel reader can wish for. As for adventures and perils and half-brother escapes and all manner of fighting, from individual, death-daring broils to armies embattled, it would be hard to find more of them in any single novel that has been written in many a day. From the time when David escapes by the skin of his teeth from the Hebrew capital, chums in the hills with a robber, and then sets forth to visit the King of Gath, on through his ill-fated sojourn in the palace of that ruler and the gathering of his followers at the cave of Adullam, until, having harried and warred, won battles and lost them, he at last reaches the climax of success and from outlaw becomes crowned King, there is never a day of his life nor a page of the book that falters in derring-do.

Nor is the story lacking in other qualities. It makes a remarkable portrayal, with very little recourse to the psychological method, of the complex and sometimes contradictory character of David. There are other character portrayals that are interesting and entertaining, especially that of the man-at-arms and whilom robber, Allan of the Wood. David's comradeship with his five staunch aids, of whom Allan is one, is also a fine feature. Humor enlivens the pages, a good deal of it furnished by the guips and quaint conceits of several of the characters.

It is a good story, well told, and those who like a tale of adventure will hardly find a better among recent novels. In addition, it has a peculiar interest because of its derivation. Perhaps it will serve to remind the readers of today how rich the Bible is in tales of romance and human interest.

THE EMPTY HOUSE

The Empty House. Anonymous. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.40 (gold).

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with an idea than it is with the weaving of an interesting tale. But that idea is one that comes home to most human beings in one way or another and is of particularly deep and keen consequence to women. Therefore, the story interest, or lack of interest, is of less consequence than it would be did not the theme strike so close at the heart of all human life. The scene is in a small city "somewhere in the United States," and the woman who tells it is the daughter of a well-to-do family, brought up as such daughters usually are. In her early teens she is sufficiently influenced by overhearing the gossip of women intimate with her mother to determine that she herself will never bear children. So, after she is married she remains childless, and for a little while is quite happy, until her husband becomes more and more absorbed in business. There are some ups and downs, and then a mistaken move of the wife with her own money makes it necessary for the husband to work so feverishly to save her inheritance and his own business that he pays the penalty with his life. Then she goes home to "the empty house." But the core of the story, apparently the thing for which it was written, is a chapter containing a near-monologue by a German scientist—who is logged in by the ears—in which he sets forth a theory about the childless women of America. They are driving themselves to self-destruction, he says, and goes on:

"It is inevitable. Woman, not finding her end according to her nature, becomes self-destructed. Not only she alone. With her she destroys the world around her. But first of all what is nearest—the thing she desires, loves, must have—the man. . . . Everywhere already the strain of life becomes too great with you Americans, your men in your better classes, and back of it is the idleness, the sex idleness, of the American woman, never resting, never satisfied. She is driven—so she drives. She is restless, extravagant, interfering. So she destroys your wealth, herself, her husband; so, often, will she kill literally her husband. . . . She is devoted always to her husband you would say. Naturally! The more she has not children, the more by nature she must have him. He is her necessity—her life. Why not—she must be so. She must love or die—it is her necessity. . . . A strange creature—self punished—self destroyed. Yes. She will destroy the world with love; herself she must destroy. But first, before herself, the thing she loves."

This chapter and the awkwardness with which it is dragged into the story force the conclusion that the anonymous author wanted to say the things that are put into the mouth of the

German scientist and chose the story method of doing it. The idea set forth in it do not, however, in the least change the course of events. They merely add, later on, to the gnawing of the worm in the heart of the woman who overhears them.

It is suggested by the publishers—after the manner of publishers who bring out anonymous novels—that the author is a novelist already well known. It may be. For it is written with a sort of come-and-go hysteria

of words and sentences that suggests the endeavor of a trained writer trying to write as one to whom tea and bridge are a more normal occupation. Notwithstanding the irritating style and the wearying repetitions, the author contrives to put a good deal of emotional suspense and some dramatic situations into the story. But it really wasn't necessary, for the convincingness of the tale, to make the teller of it seem quite such an uncurbed fool.



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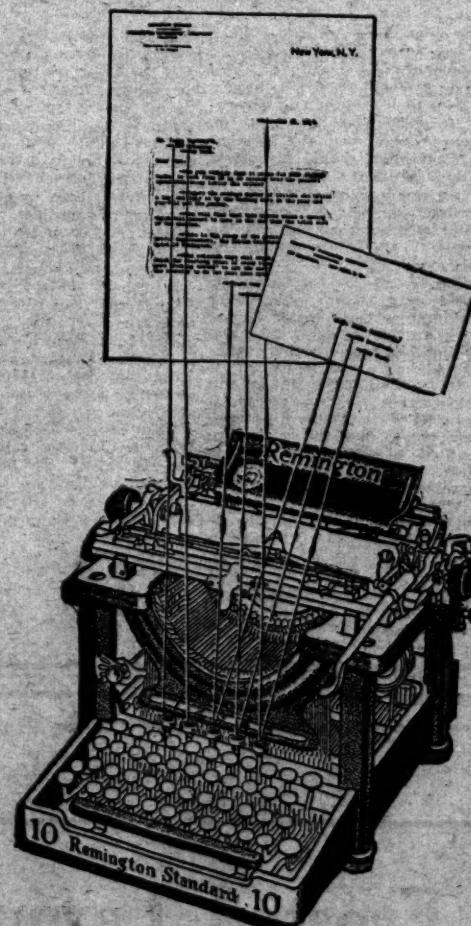
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AGENTS

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Shanghai.



Swimming

Rowing Club Gala

The results of the Shanghai Rowing Club's swimming gala last night follow:

One Length Breast Stroke Handicap

Final Heat
A. E. Donald (4 secs.) 1
E. T. Nash (5 secs.) 2
K. H. Gardner (sec.) 3
Time: 25 1/5 secs.

220 Yards Handicap

J. B. Brown (5 secs.) 1
K. Mansfield (7 secs.) 2
K. H. Gardner (sec.) 3
A. E. Donald (5 secs.) 4
A. P. Goldman (3 secs.) 5
Time: 3m. 26s.

An exhibition of running headers followed.

Team Race

Road side:—Brand, Gardner, Brown and Mansfield.

Creek side:—Nash, Donald, Goldman and Tiffin.

Won by Road side team in 1m. 19s.

Water Polo

Whites: (Gardner, Macdonald, Donald, MacCabe, Goldman, Mansfield and Brand) won by 6 goals to 1, their scorers being Mansfield, 2 goals; Brand, 2; MacCabe, 1; Macdonald, 1.

The Blues were: Barnes, Thacher, Gande, Campbell, Tiffin, Brown and Nash. Brown scored the goal.

The following is the program for the Rowing Club's Swimming Gala and Aquatic Sports to be held on Friday and Saturday, September 7 and 8:

FIRST DAY

1. One Length Handicap—Final.
2. Club Championship—100 yards.
3. Life Saving Race—2 lengths. Competitors go in pairs, each acting alternately as rescuer and rescued for one length, dressed in slips, costume, boots, trousers, shirt or singlet, jacket and hat. Fourth method of the Royal Life Saving Society to be used.
4. 220 Yards Championship of Shanghai.
5. Ladies and Boys' Diving.
6. Two Lengths Handicap—Final.
7. Naval Race—2 Lengths.
8. Long Plunge—Championship of Shanghai.
9. Two Lengths Boys' Race—Final.
10. Running Headers.
11. Mixed Team Race.
12. Water Polo Match—Jiangdohs vs. Club.

SECOND DAY

1. Obstacle Race—Two Lengths.
2. Long Plunge Handicap.
3. One Length Boys' Race—Heats.
4. Quarter-mile—Championship of Shanghai.
5. One Length Ladies' Race.
6. Standing Headers.
7. Two Lengths Breast Stroke—Final.
8. Bifield Race—Two Lengths. (for "Shanghai Wounded" sweepstake).
9. Team Race—Rowing Club vs. S.L.S.C.
10. 220 Yards Handicap—Final.
11. One Length Boys' Race—Final.
12. Pillow Fight in fancy costume.
13. Water Polo Match—Rowing Club vs. S.L.S.C.

50 per cent of the net proceeds will go to war funds. Entrance fee will be \$1 for one event or \$5 for all. Entries close August 30. Entrance tickets for non-competitors obtainable from Messrs. C. V. Jensen and W. J. Gande. Sweepstake tickets from either of these gentlemen or from Messrs. F. S. Ward and D. M. Graham.

Blue Sox and Navy Play Ball Today

Each Team Has Game To Its Credit In League Race

Since their last meeting both Blue Sox and Navy teams have beaten the hitherto undefeated Reds and today they try conclusions themselves. As it stands just at present each nine has a victory over the other. Probable hurriers for today's game are Hadley for the Blues and Hess or McGhee for the tars. Activities open at 4.30.

The league figures to date show:

	W.	L.
Reds	3	2
Blues	2	2
Navy	2	3

Rifle Score Register

A well gotten up booklet of much use to those interested in shooting has been published by Private H. W. Lambert, "B" Co. (British), S. V. C. It is primarily a rifle score register but it also contains a number of valuable hints on shooting. Most of these will be particularly valuable to beginners. The proceeds of the sale of the booklet will go to the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund. Mr. Lambert is a former member of the 9th Volunteer Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Big League Baseball

Standings July 23

National League				
	Won	Lost	Pct.	
New York	52	27	.659	
Philadelphia	42	35	.545	
Cincinnati	51	43	.543	
St. Louis	46	40	.535	
Chicago	43	46	.483	
Brooklyn	38	43	.469	
Boston	36	46	.439	
Pittsburg	28	56	.335	
American League				
	Won	Lost	Pct.	
Chicago	58	32	.645	
Boston	51	35	.593	
Cleveland	49	42	.538	
Detroit	46	43	.517	
New York	44	42	.512	
Washington	35	52	.402	
St. Louis	34	54	.386	
Philadelphia	32	51	.386	

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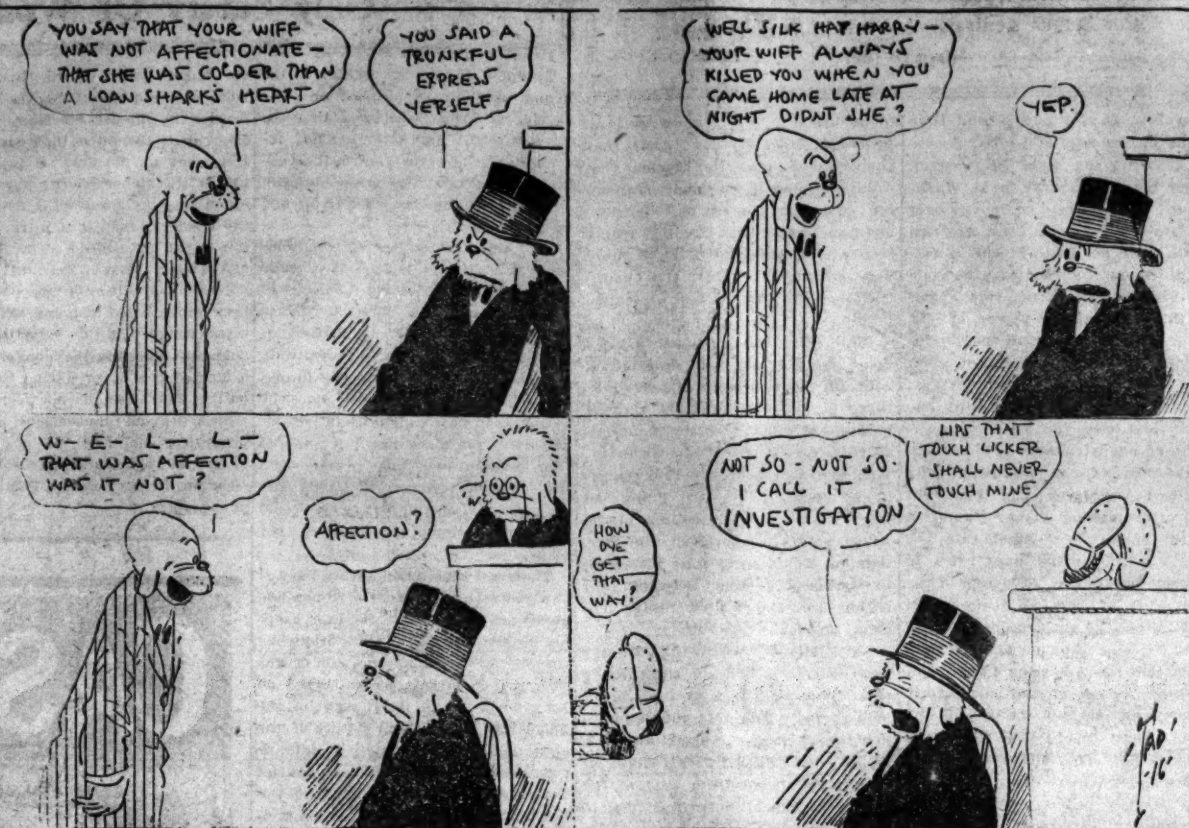
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Judge Rummy

By Tad



China Must Unite Within, Keynote of Local Press

A united China to prosecute the great war against a common foe in the name of humanity and democracy is the keynote of all Chinese press comment. While some anti-Tuan papers are apt to be ironical over the action of a military administration warring on a nation over militarism, the general cry seems to be for the setting aside of partisan differences and misunderstandings and to faithfully fight for a lasting peace. Excerpts from the papers follow.

The Sin Wan Pao: The attitude of the people of the Republic is responsible for the outcome of the war and no matter what opinion he had up to the present, he has only one course open to him, namely, the support of the Republic. The attitude of a country towards a foreign power must be one and the same. On the other hand, we have repeatedly advised the government not to take advantage of the declaration of war for the suppression of the provinces. The Shun Pao:—Following the declaration, first, we must not remain divided in our opinion any longer. Secondly, the energy to be exerted for the war must not be divided. Although we may not directly send troops to the front, we must at once concentrate our energy to prepare for such a measure and we can not afford to waste it in civil strife. Thirdly, the responsibility of the people towards the situation must be understood. The

declaration indicates China's entry into war without conditions. We therefore are not looking for selfish interests.

And lastly, the principles of the war must be upheld. Though we did not expressly state that we are joining the Allies or the United States, we must necessarily act in concord with them and must do everything in our power to assist them.

The Tsong Hua Sin Pao: Our attitude towards this inspiring move with reference to the future responsibility of the people is that we must now set aside our differences on domestic questions and sincerely wish God speed for our Republic and our people!

The Republican Daily News: We firmly believe that our people is one for humanity and law. All the world powers, no matter what form of government they may have, exist with the spirit of democracy. What the people of China fear today is not the failure to secure the good will of the government or the amicable feeling of our friends but the danger of the insincerity of the advocates of democracy. Mankind respects democracy, humanity and international law, but mankind knows no country, nor life nor property in the strife for great principles. The change of diplomatic relations today, therefore, is a supreme test for real democracy and humanity both within and without the Republic. The Eastern Times: There is but one question that should engage the minds of our people today, namely, the declaration of war. In that respect, we must be united in facing a common

enemy. Otherwise it will merely increase domestic disturbance.

The New Shun Pao: The union of the nation is the most important question of the day.

Our suggestion is to convene Parliament immediately and ask it to endorse the step and at the same time arrange for a compromise with the South, so that we will be united within and fight for the same cause without.

The China Times: The declaration of war is in absolute concord with our foreign policy. The old Parliament favored the severance of relations with Germany and we are sure that the

declaration would have got its endorsement if it survived. For the future interest of the nations however, we should send expeditionary forces to Europe so that we may receive greater appreciation. Yet, with the fine Japanese troops, the Nippon government is refraining from actual participation. We are not quite sure whether the Allies will exactly welcome our comparatively crude soldiers. It may be suggested that we send Chinese labor to their countries and assist them indirectly in the war. This is, perhaps, more practical.

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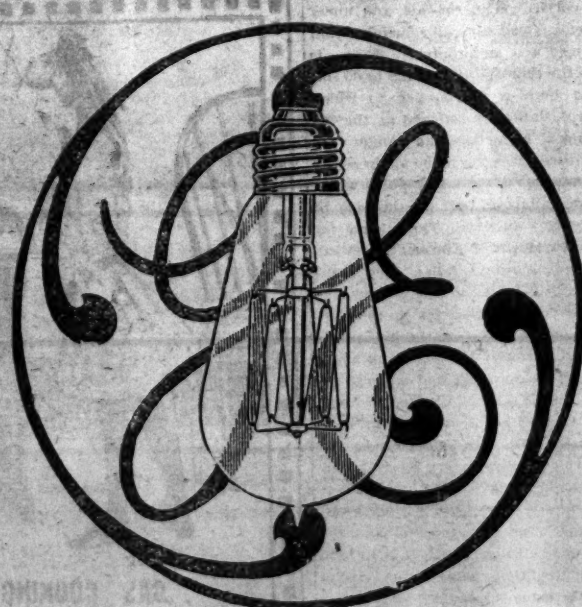
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WEATHER

Fine weather, with variable and
moderate breezes along our coasts.
Rough weather to the south of
Loohooa and the East of Luzon
where a typhoon is developing.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 16, 1917

Japanese Views On China's En- trance In The Great War

COMMENT of leading Japanese
newspapers on China's de-
cision to participate in the Great
War shows that the Tokio editors
have been studying the problems
involved in this wide departure
from historic precedent with meti-
culous care. The constitutionality
of the war declaration in view of
the recent dissolution of Parlia-
ment doesn't worry the editor of
the Jiji who thinks it "may not
mean much to the Chinese state-
men in these days." The editors
agree that China stands to gain
more than the Entente Powers by
her present course and China is
urged to join the Allies rather than
attempt to fight Germany separately.
Here follow some of the
editorial views referred to above:

The Jiji, approving China's de-
cision to participate in the war,
says that China should not expect
much from the result of her par-
ticipation as also the Entente
Powers should not, save that it is
a source of congratulation from the
point of view of humanity. China's
participation is a natural outcome
of the political developments in
China, in spite of all the political
complications since March, the
editor observes. As for the con-
stitutionality of the proposed step,
when no approval of Parliament
can be obtained at present, it may
not mean much to the Chinese
statesmen in these days.

Aside from the constitutionality
of the step, participation in the
war by China is a proper thing
judged from the precedents of
other countries, since China has
long ago severed her relations
with Germany. Considering the in-
human atrocities of Germany,
China cannot help but consider
Germany as her enemy. Participa-
tion in the war, however, should
not be forced upon China by others.
But so long as China herself has
decided to participate in the war
of her own accord, the Entente
Powers should welcome her as one
of their allies in the war. The
contention that China by partici-
pating in the war will not join the
Entente Powers is a meaningless
contention in the opinion of the
editor.

"Should China maintain such
an isolated position in the war it
will be a great loss to herself,
while she will not gain anything
thereby." Participation in the war
is a good thing for China to do.
But Chinese should not over-
estimate the results of that step.
China may not be able to mobilize
a single soldier on land, while it
will be practically impossible on
the part of the Chinese navy to as-
sist the Japanese navy in the Far
East or in the Mediterranean Sea.
Besides, a greater part of the Chi-
nese navy is on the side of the
southern leaders, so that it may
not obey the commands of the
Peking Government.

"All that China can do will be to
see that enemy persons and in-
fluences in China are removed to
prevent direct and indirect
damages planned by these enemies.
The idea of manufacturing arms
and war materials in China for the
Entente armies should not be
taken as meaning very much. In
order to make China's industries
serviceable great improvement will
have to be made in the system with
great capital invested. The En-
tente Powers may to some extent
profit by China's participation in

the war in the way of commerce.
But owing to the lack of proper
means of communication in China,
especially owing to the recent
drought in the central portion of
that country, as well as owing to
the constant political shifts, China
may not be able to render much
service for the cause of the Entente
Powers. The Entente Powers
should not expect much from
China's participation in the war.
Only it should be a source of con-
gratulation from the point of view
of humanity. This the Chinese
statesmen should keep in mind."

The Yozodu had wished that
China would declare war against
Germany after the political condi-
tions at home have been settled.
But now harmony between the
north and the south cannot be ex-
pected at present. The Tuan
Ministry, relying upon the assist-
ance of the Entente Powers, has
secured mastery over the southern
leaders. While thus the method
pursued was an expedient one,
nevertheless participation is par-
ticipation. So long as China has
decided to participate in the war,
the Entente Powers should make
the most out of it.

But China's participation, in the
opinion of the editor, is more ad-
vantageous to China herself than
to the Entente Powers. The ad-
vantages to the Entente Powers
will only be negative ones, whereas
those to China herself will be
positive ones; such as: First, China
will be able to drive away trouble
makers from the country; Second,
China will be able to obtain loans
from the Entente Powers to relieve
her financially; Third, China's
rulers will be able to increase their
power; Fourth, a basis will be laid
whereby China may be enabled to
have the Customs tariff rate raised;
Fifth, at least China can proclaim
to the world her desires and claims.
There will be many other ad-
vantages gained by China directly.
But to let China act to the best of
her ability, the north and the
south should be united. At pre-
sent China's participation will be
participation by a part of China
only. The Entente Powers should
help China on to see that the whole
of that country decides to par-
ticipate in the war. If this task
cannot be undertaken by all of
them, Japan should take the re-
sponsibility upon herself.

The Yamato, discussing the war
in general and judging from var-
ious indications, says that it will
not come to an end very easily. While
Germany failed to realize her Pan-
Germanic ambition, there is no
doubt that she has any desire to
seek a humiliating peace. While
Austria is anxious for peace, Ger-
many is not for peace as yet. America
is determined to fight
until Germany is crushed and is
preparing to send one million men
to Europe. Her determination is
as firm as that of Britain and
other Entente Powers. Under the
circumstances, the war will last
much longer. The editor urges on
the Entente Powers, assisted as
they are now by America, to put in
more vigor and enthusiasm to
fight to the finish.

Blocking Japanese Rubbe- Aspirations

THE Hoshi of Tokio, commenting
on the news of an order is-
sued by the British authorities in
Singapore to prohibit the sale of
rubber plantations in the Malay
Peninsula, declares that the order
is aimed at excluding Japanese
planters who are making great
progress in the occupation of rais-
ing rubber there. The Hoshi adds
that the reason seems to be that the
British planters who are neglecting
the industry owing to the war do
not want to have their position in
Malay taken by other nationals,
and that the British authorities
want to prevent Germans from
acquiring rights of control of rub-
ber plantations there in the name
of other nationalities.

Hitherto, the production of
rubber as material was controlled
in the order of Britain, France,
Germany and America. But owing
to the war, America is now con-
trolling the production as the first
country in quantity of production.
Americans want to extend their in-
dustry by acquiring rights in Malay
Peninsula, but Britain does not
want it. These are some of the
reasons why the present order of
prohibition was issued.

It is a natural thing, the paper
goes on to say, for the British
to try to protect their own inter-
ests. But recently, Japanese en-
terprise in that line in Malay has
increased considerably. Out of
1,000,000 acres of rubber planta-
tion, Japanese control 100,000
acres, with their investment
amounting to 15,000,000 yen.
More Japanese had been planning
to invest in that enterprise, when
suddenly the policy of restriction
and then prohibition of sale came
one after another. This is a great
blow to the future development of
Japan in the tropics. British
authorities should be reminded of
the existence of the Anglo-Japanese
Alliance and warned against such
hostile policy toward Japanese.

U.S. Embargo In Effect July 15

Doubt As To What Course Germany May Force Upon The
Configuous Neutrals—A Contrast To Jefferson's
Move In 1807

On July 15, for the second time
in the history of the United States,
an embargo act went into effect,
giving the Administration at Wash-
ington absolute control over
practically all exports from America
to all other countries of the world;
our allies, our enemies, and the good
and bad neutrals. And, very short-
ly, this tremendous power of the
Government is to be still further in-
creased by the enactment of what
may be called a complementary law,
a law to define trading with the
enemy and to provide for the punish-
ment of such trading.

One use of the power already
acquired will be, as the President
said after making his proclamation
of the embargo, to ameliorate the
food conditions that may arise in
America before the harvesting of the
new crops by keeping at home all
that we need of the present supplies.
But it is as a weapon against Ger-
many that the American embargo of
1917 will become one of the historic
acts of the war of the world, the
thing that made the blockade
against the enemy effective.

Woodrow Wilson, who as Presi-
dent has so ordered, said in his
capacity as historian of that first
embargo which President Jefferson
ordered that it was a fatuous thing.
But the embargo of 1807 and that
of 1917 have little in common ex-
cept the name. There is, however,
a striking similarity between the
manner in which Wilson the histo-
rian says Jefferson got the
embargo power and the manner in
which Wilson the President got it—
at least the manner in which he
got it as described by his critics in
Congress.

It is, of course, only an incidental
thing, but an interesting thing, to
have a President in times like the
present who, years before he ever
dreamed of going to the White
House, sat down and wrote what he
really thought of the acts of all the
men who had been President in the
course of a century or more.

One of the paragraphs concerning
the embargo of 1807 in Wilson's
"History of the American People"
is this:

"My principle," said President
Jefferson, "is that the conveniences
of our citizens shall yield reason-
ably, and their taste greatly, to the
importance of giving the present ex-
periment (the embargo) so fair a
trial that on future occasions our
legislators may know with certainty
how far they may count on it as an
engine for national purposes"—as a
substitute for war in bringing
foreign nations to terms of reason;
and he had his way to the utmost.
His personal influence prevailed in
everything. Members of Congress
knew very well how sorely the bill
would pinch, but they never dream-
ed of disobeying. "All our surplus
produce will rot on our hands," cried
a member of the House. "God
knows what all this means. I can-
not understand it. I see effects, but
I can trace them to no cause. Dark-
ness and mystery overshadow this
House and the whole nation. We
know nothing. We are permitted to
know nothing. We sit here as mere
automata; we legislate without
knowing; nay, Sir, without wishing
to know why or wherefore." The
embargo was to be tried because
Mr. Jefferson believed in its efficacy.

That first embargo did have a fair
trial, as Jefferson insisted that it
should. It was in effect fourteen
months and caused such general dis-
aster (civil war and secession of
New England being narrowly aver-
ted) that the word embargo became
almost obsolete thereafter in the
practical war vocabulary of Amer-
ican statesmanship and so remained
until the present war revived it.

But the conditions are reversed.
In 1807 the United States, as a
neutral, impoverished herself by
her absolute embargo as a measure
counter to the depredations of
France and England, belligerents,
against American shipping. Now the
United States, in 1917, as a belliger-
ent, puts the embargo into effect
against neutrals in order to hit the
enemy. But it has this in common
with the measure of 1807. The
embargo that now goes into effect
is, as Mr. Wilson described, the
Jefferson embargo, "a substitute
for war in bringing foreign nations
to terms of reason."

In this case the foreign nations
that are to be brought to reason
are the neutrals, Sweden, Holland,
Denmark, Switzerland, here named
in the order of their probable de-
gree of offending by their shipments
of food and other supplies to Ger-
many, the enemy nation. Norway,
partly because of her own wishes in
the matter and partly because of be-
ing further from the German
boundary, has not strayed so far, in
this matter of shipments, from the
terms of reason to which all are now

to be brought by the embargo. As
to Spain, if it is found that that
country does allow the Germans to
use her islands in the Mediterranean
for submarine bases, as the pro-
German press of Spain openly
boasts, the embargo will be used
very effectively against that coun-
try to put an end to such unneutral
practices.

While the acts charged against
Spain are absolutely in violation of
neutrality and all international law,
there is no such violation on the
part of the other countries men-
tioned in selling foodstuffs to Germany.
They are entirely within their rights
in so doing. They are doing no
more than we did in selling to the
Allies before we entered the war,
than we would have done in selling
to Germany if trade between that
nation and the United States had
been physically possible.

So, obviously, when this country
was neutral it had no right to do
this thing that it now does as a
belligerent. And, of course even
now, the "terms of reason" are such
terms from the American point of
view rather than from that of the
countries which, hereafter, are to
receive just as much as we consider
it safe for us to send them and no
more. But, when the time comes to
have a wheatless and meatless day
each week in the United States, as
it is expected to come, the American
people must not be obliged to go to
their partial fasting with the
thought that the Germans are eating
wheat and meat raised in this coun-
try. Or, as a member of the Cabinet
put it the other day, we must not
send soldiers to France and at the
same time export food to put in the
bellies of the men who are going to
shoot our soldiers, or suffocate them
with gas.

Throughout the year 1916, when
we were pro-Ally only in sympathy
and could do nothing but regret the
fact, 5,000,000 people of Germany
lived on the food which they were
able to get from the adjoining
neutral countries because of our
shipments to those countries. Some-
times they got the food actually
grown in America, sometimes the
supplies grown in Holland, Den-
mark, and Switzerland and the
metals from Sweden, which those
countries were able to dispense with
because of their equivalent imports
from us. It worked out the same
way in either case.

It is to prevent a repetition of
that in 1917 and throughout the
war that the Government intends to
exercise its power of regulation and
control over exports by requiring
that every exporter shall obtain from
the Department of Commerce a
license for every consignment that
he ships to any country on either
hemisphere. There is no exception to
the rule that a license must be had
for each consignment regardless of
destination. The routine for a keg
of nails for a consignor in Brazil is
the same as that for a shipload of
wheat for France or a cargo for
one of the neutrals under suspicion.

A natural question is: "Why is
every nation on the globe put in the
list, why should the act apply to
allies as well as to neutrals and
enemies, to South American as well
as to Scandinavian countries?" There
are two answers. In the first place
the United States will thus be able
to keep track of everything it pro-
duces and know where it goes, and
whether more of it goes in the aggre-
gate or to any one country than is
consistent with the double policy of
keeping enough of everything at
home to feed and equip ourselves,
and of keeping supplies away from
Germany. Secondly, by making the
act uniform for all countries it
works automatically in accord with
the "most favored nation" clause,
which appears in practically all the
commercial treaties between this
and other countries.

The real power in the matter is,
of course, one of discrimination.
The Government, acting through the
Department of Commerce and under
regulations to be developed and
modified as required, may or may
not issue the export license, without
which the goods cannot leave Amer-
ica. And the Government does not
have to give its reasons for a ruling
one way or the other on any applica-
tion. Each case will be decided
separately on its merits and solely
with reference to our needs at home
so far as the majority of foreign
countries are concerned; but with
reference to our own need and the
actual need of the importing country
in the case of any neutral which is
in a position to supply the enemy.

To use the new power in this way
and for these reasons is the entire
purpose of the United States. The
Government does not look upon the
embargo as a possible good for forc-
ing countries, now neutral, into the
war as additional allies of America.
On the contrary, it recognizes that
the problem is to use the power up
to just the point required to keep
roads from the enemy but not to go

(Continued on Page 7)

Decisive Defeat Of Germany

Only Safety Of World

General Mallette, writing in the
Temps military supplement on "The
Danger of Peace," declares that the
formula "no annexations, no in-
demnities," however much it is ex-
plained, can never be made to mean
anything else than "no conquerors and
no conquered."

The military situation, continues
General Mallette, is such as to make
it very easily understood that it is to
Germany's supreme interest that a
colorless peace should be arrived at
which would enable her to reconstitute
her forces with an eye to the future.
There is no doubt at all but that she
would do it more rapidly than her ad-
versaries, since she has not suffered
from invasion and has preserved all
her economic reserves. It would only
be a question of time before she would
once more attempt to realize her
plans.

Time and time again during the last
two years General Mallette has laid
stress on the necessity for ever keep-
ing in mind the map of the world when
considering the causes and aim of this
war, that is to say, he has urged on
his readers not to lose sight of the
immensely important nature of the
struggle in the daily study of military
communications which tend to restrict
the vision. Thus to lose sight of the
ensemble of the present situation is to
lose a definite and clear sense of the
consequences which would follow
victory or defeat. The war map and
the blockade cover the military situa-
tion, continues the Temps military
critic. It is the war map which
sustains the pride of the political and
military leaders of Germany, as well
as the firm attitude of the German
people.

The war map is the result of the
strategic surprise of August, 1914,
and of the Allies' inferior military
preparation. The advantage is but an
apparent one at the present time, for
everything points to the fact that the
Germans are henceforth driven to a
defensive action and that they are in-
capable of a great and victorious offen-
sive. Apart from the offensive directed
against Rumania and which succeeded
for reasons which are now well known,
Hindenburg has not been able to
realize any of the great schemes which
were attributed to him. On the west-
ern front the superiority of the
Allies is incontestably shown, but final
results can only be obtained when the
Russian armies, having recovered their
former capacity for offensive action,
oblige Hindenburg to meet simultane-
ous attacks on all the fronts. This
will occur, affirms General Mallette,
for the Russian Danton, Kerensky,
gives us great hopes.

As for the blockade of Germany it
is increasing in severity and now in-
cludes neutral ports, while the inter-
vention of the United States has
closed docks which were still available.
The submarine warfare is Germany's
supreme effort, but her expectations
will not be realized. The submarines
are terrible weapons, but they have
their limits both in the factories which
turn them out and in the capacity of
the adversary to find means of counter-
acting and preventing their effects. If
Germany had made use of 300 sub-
marines of the present type at the be-
ginning of the war, she might have
become mistress of the seas, remarks
General Mallette, and he adds, the
submarine lesson is one not to be for-
gotten by the Allies at the time when
the peace conditions are drawn up.
Should a fresh war occur, no matter
how many years hence, it would be a
war carried on in the air and under
the seas. Germany will remember that
and will act accordingly, if she is
given the time and the means to do so.

And here is the danger to which
General Mallette referred at the be-
ginning of his article, the danger of a
premature peace, for as he again points
out, the signs of weakness which would
precede failure are all on the side of
the Central Empire. The scheme for
the enslavement of Europe has failed,
the Zeppelins have failed, the sub-
marines are failing to bring about the
decisive results looked for by the Ger-
man people, and during the implacable
struggle Germany has seen the anger
of those states which had at first re-
mained neutral in the conflict, aroused.
Even those who have been most in
sympathy with her, successively lift
their voices in protest against the
abominable practices to which Ger-
many has recourse, while they await
the time when they too will join the
ranks of the belligerents. It is, in fact,
a world coalition against a mad and a
blind Germany incapable of under-
standing and of owning her crime.

General Mallette is of the opinion
that it would be to misunderstand the
mentality of the German people, as
well as that of her leaders, to suppose
that their powerlessness in carrying
out their designs betokens a readiness
in the near future to own themselves
worsted. It appeared for a brief
moment as if the sudden, the ex-

traordinary event of the Russian re-
volution might have given the German
peoples the impulse necessary to bring
about an awakening of their conscience.
But what an illusion! It is possible
that if the Hohenzollerns were to dis-
appear, as the result of a defeat and
the verdict of the Allies, a transforma-
tion might occur in the political regime
of Germany. But it must not be for-
gotten how far the German people has
been impregnated with imperialism and
superiority. At this very time when
Germany is feeling the blockade, when
a lack of food is producing its effects
on the population, are not voices heard
which demand annexations and in-
demnities, doubtless of a reduced
nature, but which still include Antwerp,
Belgium, Briey, Longwy, Poland, Con-
stantinople?

Let there be no confusion and no
mistakes as to the meaning of words,
says General Mallette in conclusion.
Germany must be conquered first and
foremost, she must be brought to such
a condition that she must capitulate.
And we must hope that this capitula-
tion will not be hurried, so that Ger-
many may have reached a thoroughly
exhausted state. Then will it be
possible to dictate the terms of the
peace which we must have. We cer-
tainly want a peace based on justice,
but on an avenging justice, based on
fair conditions, and these conditions
must afford protection to national in-
dependence and freedom. Then will it
be possible to define what we mean by
restitutions, reparations, by adding to
them those guarantees and those
sanctions which justice and right de-
mand. It is the allied peoples them-
selves who, by virtue to their sacrifices
and their energetic efforts, demand
from the German people what is due to
them—no more, but no less.

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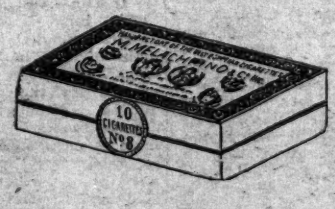
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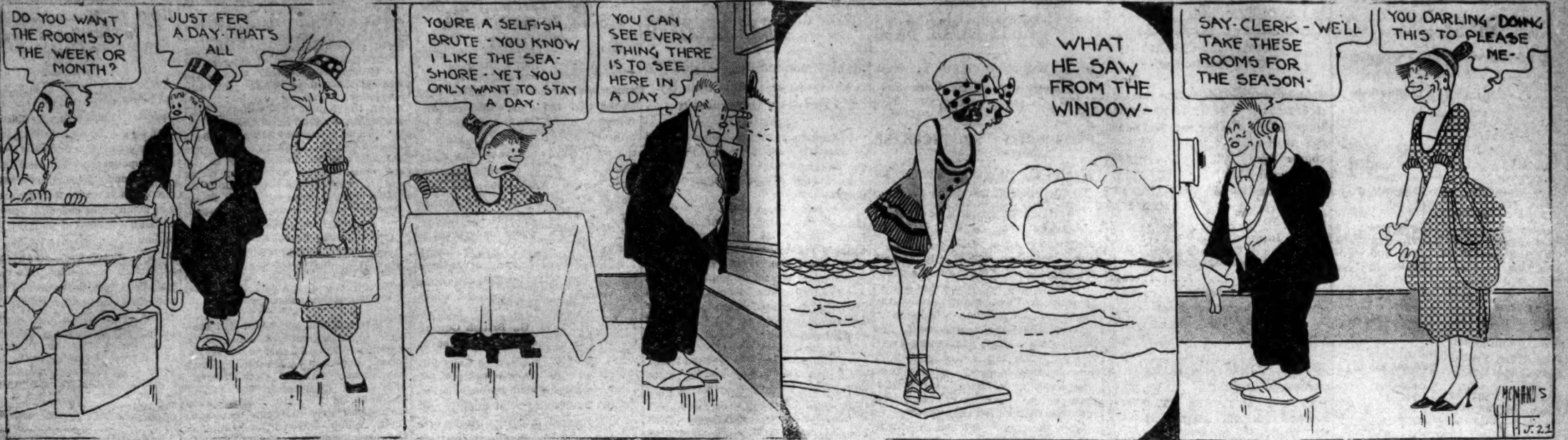
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Daily Home Magazine Page

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All Over The World

Indiana fiction writers, whose versatility and resourcefulness have given them international fame, seem to have been outdone by a few previously inconspicuous citizens of West Terre Haute, in their own State, who have appealed to the town assessor to increase the taxable valuation of their properties, that they may be permitted to pay more taxes. Some modern fiction of the Indiana brand is strange enough, it must be admitted, but this fact, vouched for by an Indianapolis newspaper, is still more novel.

Since the battle is to the strong, there is good reason for Pierre Renaud's recent rebuke to the faint-hearted. There are people in his own and other lands who are of too narrow a vision to see anything but the danger of a separate peace in the resurrection of a people. "O ye of little faith," he exclaims, "fearful and limp democrats who fear a separate peace for Russia, as if a people risen into freedom could abandon itself to dishonor and annihilation! Take confidence, and draw from events that lesson of fearlessness which you need!"

The embarrassing duty may devolve upon certain newspapers in the United States, which are just now exulting because the courts have declared that property rights may be claimed in news items, of explaining just why they should seek to sponsor some of the stories published. It's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways.

The desultory discussion which has

been going on in the English press, recently, on popular army terms, has produced some illuminating accounts of the origin of the term "wash-out." It appears that, in any event, it is never used to denote a "deluge or wet trench." One soldier correspondent derives the term from "the brush poked out by the marker" to wipe away the bullet mark in musketry practice. "When we want to say something has been corrected, annulled, discounted or 'has failed,'" this correspondent declares, "We say 'It's a wash-out': orders, when countermanded, are a 'wash-out'; when held up in attack by positions unfortunately missed by our artillery, we describe the bombardment as a 'wash-out' at this point. A threat or promise not carried out, or an application not granted, may also be so described."

The word "control" seems to grate upon many persons when used in the sense of Government authority over the production, distribution, and sale of essential commodities. When used in the sense of private authority, which makes possible the charging of \$4.40 a bushel for potatoes, or \$17 a barrel for flour, it apparently doesn't grate at all.

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read it to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux Theater hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven Deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine.

Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideas of justice, of liberty, and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was as a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.

Bakers, assembled in Washington in the interests of food conservation, declared that enough flour is dusted off breadboards, in the kitchens of the United States, to feed a multitude of soldiers; and they advised the use of their efficient community loaf in place of the "extravagant" domestic loaf. Possibly the patient woman who keeps house will not acknowledge the impeachment which the bakers made of

her methods. Scraping the bread board with a case-knife, and knocking the empty flour barrel with a rolling-pin, she knows to what music she economizes. She will be a conservationist, let nobody doubt it. Furthermore, she will now and then mix, knead, and bake.

The recent announcement that King George is to open the doors of chivalry to women is another sign that the ancient barriers of prejudice are rapidly breaking down. Apropos of women's presence in orders which have formerly been restricted to men, one recalls the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, the only woman Free Mason. At Doneraile, a beautiful country seat of Ireland, where Sir William St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, in the reign of Elizabeth, held his court, a meeting of Free Masons was once to take place, so the story goes. Mistress Betty St. Leger, afterwards the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, being carried away by feminine curiosity concerning the proceedings, hid herself in an adjoining room where, with a pair of scissors, she drilled a hole in the wall and saw and heard the first two degrees in Masonry worked. Merely for the purpose of safeguarding their secrets, the Masons initiated this lady into the degrees she had seen and heard, and for many years she was a respected, active member.

The City guild of the Worshipful Company of Gardeners is a survival of medieval London, a city of many legends. The guild, which has all had gardens and barons, and earls, of small pretensions, as may be seen by the claim which they made, in the year 1348, to sell their masters' garden produce, for their own profit, beside the gates of St. Paul's Cathedral. The claim was admitted at the time, but later the gardeners and their stalls got in the way, and had to be removed to the space between the north door of the cathedral and the garden wall of the Friars' Preachers. But that was all long ago; City gardeners have disappeared, but the old guild, of which Mr. Frothero was given the freedom recently, lives on, and to very good purpose, as horticulture has reason to know.

with embroidery and even, occasionally, with beading. Colored ribbons are sometimes run in, usually under a band of lace insertion, and on some of these dainty things tiny silk flowers, arranged in garlands or as a heading for a lace ruffle, appear. The plainer washable white silk petticoats are really valuable adjuncts to the well-dressed woman's wardrobe—and wash and wear so well as to satisfy the most demanding tastes, and also to justify their cost, which is, however, not exorbitant.

U.S. Embargo In
Effect July 15

(Continued from Page 6)

beyond that point and thus run the risk of forcing countries now neutral to become the fighting allies of Germany. It is worth while to put emphasis on the fact that this embargo, as was that of 1907, is intended as a substitute for war to bring nations to terms of reason, because some of the critics of the Administration in Congress committees have denounced the measure as coercive and intended to spread the war to other nations; and as altogether inconsistent with America's championship of the rights of small countries.

That it is not to be used as a coercive force is apparent from the policy of the Government to give the neutrals such leeway in dealing with the enemy as they must have to take care of their own people. For example, Switzerland is absolutely dependent upon Germany for her coal, and she cannot get that coal without giving something in return. The United States will do nothing to prevent such a necessary transaction as that, for it is not the desire of this country to cause the people of any other country to freeze or starve to death.

But in spite of the unanimity in this Government as to what it is intended to accomplish by the control of exports, there is a difference of

opinion as to what action the neutrals actually bordering on the enemy may be driven to, not by America but by Germany, if their exports to the enemy are cut off by order of their own Governments. Of course the matter cannot be left to the individual dealers of these countries to decide for themselves, because the prices offered by Germany are too much for them to resist. But if Holland or Denmark acts in the matter officially and in a way to conform with the demands of America and her Allies, what assurance is there that they will not meet the fate of Belgium? And to stave off such a calamity as that, what assurance is there that they would not become allies of Germany, regardless of their dread and hatred of that country?

Norway is not so desperately placed between the devil and the deep sea. An interesting bit of speculation as to her future course was offered the other day by Representative H. W. Temple of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"If Norway should decide that it were better to come into the war as one of our allies," he said, "such action might prove a very tangible help in the solution of the submarine matter. As it is now the German U-boats use the territorial waters of Norway as a passage to sea, and Norway cannot prevent it. But if Norway were in the war England would have the right to net those waters and thus cut off one of the principle avenues of egress and return now used by the enemy craft."

The bill to regulate, define, and punish trading with the enemy, already referred to, has just been reported to the House by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It is a substitute for a bill prepared in the Department of Commerce, but does not differ in essentials from the original, and its early passage is earnestly desired by the Administration.

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26, Nanking RoadWhat They Say About
The Season's Petticoats

Any woman who goes shopping must have noticed this season the attempt on the part of the petticoat to ape the sport skirt and yet keep all its own distinctive features. The ruffles are still there and the shirrings and cords and pipings and the tucks, too; but, in addition to all these, one now sees a great display of those stripes and queer designs and patterns that mark the summer's silks and cottons used for the popular sport clothes. And the colors are just as gay. That gayety, however, is not particularly novel in itself. There always has been, at least for many a season, provision made for those who liked to live up to their plain blue or black or purple tailored suits with a petticoat of brilliant emerald green, or cerise or canary yellow, even if said petticoat were not supposed to exhibit its gorgeous hues.

Nowadays, if you have one of those smart Shantung sport suits, with blue or rose or green figures, perhaps you will choose a taffeta petticoat of blue or rose or green to match the figure, and this you may have in plain or self-striped taffeta with a silk jersey top or in all taffeta, as you will. But, if you content yourself with a plain Shantung suit, you may like to have a petticoat with the same general tone for a background, but enlivened by stripes, checks, large or small designs in brilliant colorings. And then, there are Roman striped effects, too, which are popular just now.

A material called cotton taffeta is also used for petticoats, and may be had in colors and designs similar to those of the silks. Black and white stripes are popular, and these are not infrequently employed as backgrounds for gay floral decorations.

The evening petticoats are as dainty as one could ask; in fact, they are, in many cases, quite worthy of being worn under gauzy skirts of net or lace and really acting as foundation skirts for a pretty, fluffy gown. Washable satin and crepe de chine which is also washable are favorite materials, and they are variously adorned, with lace or net ruffles, sometimes ribbon bound,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
E. K. and S. B.	\$800
Chartered	£50 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 1/4 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Tungshing	\$190
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 305 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 18
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 47 S.
Kochien	Tls. 38
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 6.1
Philippine	Tls. 0.40
Paub	\$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$115 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 72
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 77 1/2
Welshland Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E. W. Pref.	Tls. 162 1/2
E. W. Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 93
International Pref.	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 126
Wang Yik	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Tungshing	Tls. 3.50
Tungshing Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Sugar Ind.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$94
Green Island	Tls. 7.30 B.
Langkat	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 125
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Wells	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 S.
Amherst	Tls. 11 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4
Sute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemer Tialand	Tls. 13 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 23 1/2
Dominion	Tls. 10
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7.10 S.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 12 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahru	Tls. 7.60
Krook Jawa	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9
P. Mata	Tls. 3 1/2
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seckee	Tls. 1 1/2
Senambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klabang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1.55
Sungai Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Thai Mangshi	Tls. 5 B.
Thai Kalantan	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 2
Walping	Tls. 1.05 B.
Wong	Tls. 19 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Zlangbe	Tls. 5.10
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	Tls. 32
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Shanghai Mercery	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 220

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
outings under the personal super-
vision of the proprietor. 60 rooms,
separate bath, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 15, 1917.	
Money and Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 99 1/2 = Tls. 1 @ 72.7 = Mex. \$1.37	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.3625
Bar Silver	1805
Copper Cash	1805
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/12 = Tls. 4.82	
exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.63	
Peking Bar	20
Native Interest	50
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	423d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	\$ 4763
Consols	1
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 4/12
London Demand	4/11 1/2
India (nominal) T.T.	306
Paris	T.T. 572
Paris Demand	572 1/2
New York	T.T. 98 1/2
New York Demand	98 1/2
Hongkong (nominal) T.T.	63
Japan	T.T. 52
Batavia	T.T. 233 1/2
Bank's Buying Rates	
London 4 m-s. Cds. 4/3 1/2	
London 4 m-s. Docy. 4/3 1/2	
London 6 m-s. Cds. 4/3 1/2	
London 6 m-s. Docy. 4/4	
Paris 4 m-s. 588 1/2	
New York 4 m-s. 102	
Customs House Exchange Rates For August	
Hk. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10 1/2	\$1
1 @ 532 1/2 = France	5.94
1 No quotation Market	4.85
0.97 @ 922 Gold	\$1
1 @ 55 1/2 Yen	2.00
1 @ 15 Rupees	3.25
1 @ 48 1/2 Roubles	\$5.25
1 @ 1.60 Mex.	\$1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, August 15, 1917.
Unofficial
Repah Tls. 1.10

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, August 15, 1917.
Official
Samagagas @ Tls. 0.90 cash
Unofficial
Telephones Tls. 78.00 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, August 13.—Today's
Silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2d. Buyers.
Firm.
Last Quotation, London, August
11:—
Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2d. Steady.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, August 13.—Today's
Cotton prices were:
Mid-American Spot: 19.65
August-September: 18.07
October-November: 17.35.

MAKE YOUR WILL
and

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

Send today for Prospectus

to the

China Mutual Life Insurance
Co., Ltd.10 Canton Road,
SHANGHAI.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on
Foreign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZER & Co.

FRISCO BECOMES
RUSS TRADE BASE

U. S. War Shipments To New
Republic To Be Cen-
tered There

PROSPERITY TO INCREASE

Wealth Of Munitions Traffic To
Be Enjoyed, Commerce Cham-
ber Learns From The East

From the San Francisco Examiner.
San Francisco will shortly become
the shipping point for the vast amount
of supplies and munitions that are to
be sent by this country across the
Pacific to help Russia win the war.
Word that the government has
finally chosen this city as the great
clearing house and is making definite
arrangements to carry out the plan
was received in the form of a tele-
gram to the Chamber of Commerce
from its Washington correspondent.

New and large dock facilities will
be acquired here at once. Cable, rail-
road and other facilities at Vladivostok
will be greatly improved.
Wireless communication between
Vladivostok and this city will be put
on a more efficient basis.
To Carry Out Plans
These are among the recommenda-
tions which the correspondent says
have been made by naval experts to
the National Council of Defense, and
which the latter body is now taking
steps to carry out.

His telegram is in confirmation of
the reports that have lately reached
the local Chamber of Commerce. It
has been understood for some time
that the United States Government,
if it was in position to help Russia at
all, would render assistance by sending
supplies and munitions and shipping
them directly across the Pacific. The
enthusiastic welcome that has been
accorded the Root mission and the
apparent favorable disposition of the
whole Russian situation are believed
to be responsible for the decision
of the National Council of Defense to
begin shipments in the near future.

Shippers and business men general-
ly believe the selection of San Fran-
cisco as the clearing house for millions
of dollars worth of war supplies will
give this city its first real taste of
the "war prosperity" which has been
so strongly felt in the East for some
time.

Following is the telegram from
Washington:
"Food Administrator Hoover has
added Judge Curtis Lindsey of San
Francisco to his staff, and Judge Lin-
dsey is looking into the question of in-
creasing California labor supply from
Mexican sources. It is possible a ship
will be sent to Mazatlan for laborers.
Unless more labor is secured California
crops will be 15 to 25 per cent
under the possible yield."

"Shortage of shipping in the Pacific
Ocean has engaged the serious atten-
tion of Shipping Board, which is try-
ing to remedy the situation. Vessels
now in the Pacific will not be called
to Transatlantic trade until dire neces-
sity demands such step, and in the
meantime it is hoped additional vessels
will be obtained from neutral nations.
Arrangements are almost completed
for appointment of an international
shipping commission which will take
control of ocean freight rates and dis-
tribution of ships. Two shipping ex-
perts from Great Britain are here con-
fering with Chairman Denman on the
subject."

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, August 14.—Today's rub-
ber prices were as follows:
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 6d. Paid.
October-December: 2s. 7 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
Last Quotation, London, August
13:—
Spot: 2s. 6d. Buyers.
October-December: 2s. 7d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
London, August 13.—Today's rub-
ber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 6d. Buyers.
October-December: 2s. 7d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, August
11:—
Spot: 2s. 6d. Buyers.
October-December: 2s. 7 1/2d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

NEW U.S. EXPORT
RULES RECEIVED

Many Commodities Added To
Those Now Under Ban By
American Government

The new additions to America's list
of export prohibitions as called by the
Japanese Consul-General in New
York include a large number of im-
portant articles.

The principal articles affected by
the new ruling are: machine oil, benzol
head, lantern oil, crude petroleum,
benzine red oil, coal for ships, corn
flour, barley, rice flour, rice, oatmeal,
rolled oats, oil cakes, hops, peanuts,
powdered oil cakes, fowls, cotton seed
oil, corn oil, copra, cocoa nuts, butter
fish (dried, tinned or raw), animal and
vegetable fat or oil either used as
food or used otherwise, lard, all kinds
of meat, condensed milk, peanut oil
and peanut butter, colza
oil, tallow, oleic acid, steel plates, steel
rods, steel brooms, steel slabs, iron
plates, steel sheets, steel beams, iron
beams, corrugated steel, T-angles,
Z-angles, structural shapes, boiler
plates, tank plates, steel doors, steel
car bodies, steel frames, steel towers,
fertilisers, nitrate of soda, salts, land
plaster, phosphorus, super-phosphates,
potassium of chloride, bone meal,
tunkage, crushed bones, dried blood,
ammonium, guano, hard wood ash,
powdered fertilisers, anhydrous am-
monium, potassium of nitrate, resins,
sulphur, nitrate, and several other
articles which can not be identified
because of the unintelligible text of
the official message.

Of those articles mentioned in the
list lantern oil must be lamp oil. Steel
bars have been, according to a report
from Mr. Sato, Japanese Ambassador
to Washington, under consideration by
the American Government, but they
are not included in the present list.

As the American Government will
try to regulate the supply of those
articles at home through this measure
whether the new prohibition will affect
Japan's import trade depends entirely
upon America's opinion of the human
requirements of those articles and her
consideration of Japan's demand for
them.

No reliable figures are available re-
garding other articles mentioned in
the cabled list. The restricted export
of hops from America will be a serious
blow to beer brewers in Japan, be-
cause except a few prominent brew-
eries which have set about growing
hops themselves all in the line of a
business will have less regular supply
of their requirements. Nitrate of soda
importers will also be affected, not to
mention steel men and their chem-
ists and shipbuilders. The greater part
of nitrate of soda has been re-shipped at
San Francisco.

MATCH FAMINE IN FRANCE

United States Must Supply Lucifers
For Her Troops

The United States must provide
matches for the soldiers it sends to
Europe, for there is a match famine
in France. Consul reports from Paris
say that the much-favored
Swedish match has been scarce for
months and wax matches have been
exhausted for some time. The State
factories are having difficulty, the
reports say, in obtaining the raw
materials, especially wood. The coal
situation, the transportation prob-
lem, the loss of vessels carrying
match wood and a shortage of
specialized labor combine to make
matches scarce in France.

The shortage is felt not only be-
cause of the great numbers of
soldiers of other allies in France, but
because the French people are learn-
ing to use more matches. In 1915
the whole of France used 10,000,000
matches. In 1916 the factories at
Pantin, Aubervilliers, Aix, Marolles,
Trelaze, Regles, and Bordeaux
manufactured 46,492,000 matches.
and consumption that year was
49,000,000. Measures were
adopted to cover this deficit by en-
larging factories, but the outbreak
of the war halted these plans. In
1916 the shortage of labor and
materials resulted in a production in
France of only 40,000,000
matches, while the consumption rose
to 54,000,000. The shortage was
met by imports from the United
States, Italy, Sweden, Indo-China
and Japan. With the arrival in
France of the American troops and
the more stringent labor and trans-
portation conditions the match
shortage will, of course, become
more acute.

New Sikh Boy Scouts
Officially Invested

Picturesque Ceremony At Gor-
don Road Police Station
Yesterday

Spick and span in their khaki
uniforms, green and white neck
cloths and red and white turbans,
thirteen young Sikh lads stood at
military attention on the lawn of
the Sikh Gurdwara yesterday after-
noon, while paraded lines of
Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs and Sikh
Police formed a picturesque setting
for the scene, became the nucleus
for the Sikh Scout movement in
Shanghai.

A good sized crowd gathered in
the Gordon Road Station compound
to witness the ceremonies, which
were conducted by Sir Everard
Fraser, K. C. M. G., British Consul-
General and Chief Scout, assisted by
other officials.

Previous to the ceremony of in-
vestiture the Sikh Police, Baden-
Powell Scouts and Wolf Cubs paraded
and formed into three sides of a
hollow square on the Gurdwara lawn
with the new section of the scout
organisation drawn up in the center.
The enclosure was brightly decked
with flags and pennants. The
Granthi of the Gurdwara read the
ritual and received responses from
the novices and following the salute
to the Colors the Chief Scout inspec-
ted the parade.

The new scouts then marched in
two sections, the younger and older
boys, to the spectators' end of the
enclosure and the Chief Scout, after
reading and receiving responses to
the Scout pledge, presented them
with badges and staves.

In a brief speech Sir Everard
thanked Mr. Fitzroy Lloyd as the
originator of the Sikh Scout idea
and said that he hoped the new
section would be the nucleus for a
large body. Mr. White-Cooper spoke
briefly in behalf of the Municipal
Council, praising the Scout move-
ment and giving some personal
knowledge of the good work done by
the boys in England during the early
days of the war.

Among others present at the
installation were Major Truman of
the S. V. C., Capt. Barrett, and Dr.
Patrick and Mr. Donnelly of the
Scout Committee. Assistant Scout
Master Natha Singh assisted in the
ceremonies and received the thanks
of the Chief Scout for his good work
in training the recruits.

News Brevities

Fire breaking out in the attic of
the premises occupied by Mrs. A.
Abeles at 23 North Szechuen Road
gave the Fire Brigade a hard hour's
work yesterday before surrounding
property was put out of danger and
the flames extinguished. The alarm
was turned in at 12.23 a.m. and
Hongkew Company on its arrival
found the top of the building well
alight. A line of hose was run up
inside the house but electric shocks
hindered the fighting. The fire
damage was confined mostly to the
attic storey, some damage by water
and falling debris being done on
floors below. The adjoining house
at No. 22 was very slightly damaged.

Copies of the Chinese criminal code
in English are being distributed to the
Consulates in Shanghai by Mr. Sah
Fu-muh, Commissioner of Foreign
Affairs, in compliance with the request
of the Mixed Court assessors.

Ex-Premier Li Ching-hsi will soon
come to Shanghai, according to a
statement by his son, Li Kuo-yin,
former governor of Kwangtung, who
has recently returned from Tientsin
and taken quarters at his private
residence on Chengtu Road. Young
Li is bitter over the coup of Chang
Hsun which deprived his father of the
premiership.

A son of the monarchist Liang Shih-
yi, nicknamed "the little money-joss,"
is in Shanghai, staying at the Yih
Ping Shan Hotel on Tibet Road.

Mr. T. S. Forrest has returned to
Shanghai from Weihaiwei and Mr.
E. F. Goodale is back from Japan.

Owing to serious floods in Honan,
many miles of the telegraph pole
having been washed away, tele-
grams have been blocked and local
messages delayed, according to an-
nouncement by the Chinese Tele-
graph Administration.

River pirates attacked the China
Merchants launch Kunghung near
Loongshui Tuesday afternoon and in
a brush with the crew of the launch
and the boats it had in tow five
were captured while one, leaping
into the river, was drowned. Four
escaped. The captives were brought
to Shanghai and handed over to
the River Police. One of the boats
in tow of the launch carried a
quantity of silver for purchase of
silk in Huchow. The pirates en-
deavored to cut this boat adrift.

No cases of scarlet fever among
foreigners were reported last week,
according to the weekly report of
Health Officer Stanley in the Muni-
cipal Gazette. There were six
among Chinese. The report for July
shows fourteen cases of scarlet
fever among foreigners, with three
deaths.

Police Report Tells
Of Bomb Throwing

Home Of Monarchical Minister
In Shanghai Is Target
Of Missiles

The report of Captain-Superintend-
ent of Police McEuen, in the Municipal
Gazette issued today, reveals for the
first time a bomb throwing in Shang-
hai in connection with the restoration
of the monarchy. The report says:

Two bombs were thrown into No. 44
Markham Road on the evening of July
9 at about eight o'clock. They exploded
and scattered a number of small
bullets about the size of No. 4 shot
in all directions. Some of them
penetrated the shoulder of a tailor who
heard the first explosion and had come
out of his room to investigate the cause
of the noise when the second took
place. The occupant of the house was
a gentleman who by Imperial Edict
issued on the 17th day of the 5th Moon
(July 5, 1917) was appointed Minister
of Education and was given permission
to ride within the precincts of the
Forbidden City.

S. S. MALUNGA MISSING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, August 13.—The coast-
ing steamer Malunga, which was
bound from Brisbane for Rabaul, in
New Guinea, has been missing for
ten days and searches for her have
been fruitless. She carried a crew
of 40 and several passengers.

WOULD REOPEN SCHOOL

Chinese Want German Institution In
Fenchow to Start Again

A request for the reopening of the
former German School in the French
Concession, which was closed down by
the French police authorities early
this year on account of the existence of
German propaganda, will be made by
Mr. Sah Fu-muh, Commissioner of
Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Shen Pang-
nien, a special commissioner despatched
recently for this purpose by the
Peking Ministry of Education.

Upon the closing of the institution
Commissioner Shen journeyed to
Shanghai and reorganised the school
under the administration of Tuan
Chang-hia, a Berlin University
Graduate and housed the students,
some four hundred in number, at the
Woosung College. However, the in-
stitution in Fenchow remained
closed, although some of the laboratory
instruments were given to the Woo-
sung students.
Commissioners Sah and Shen will
attempt to reopen the school with the
old students under Chinese manage-
ment.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chil.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Rates
Today									
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru							9.00*	8.30
Japan ports	Kasuga maru	8.00							
Japan via Kobe	Iyo maru	8.00							9.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	† Via Pukow		7.00*						
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada									
U.S.A. and Europe									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	8.30*	9.00*						9.00*
Silver Ports	Kiangwah	9.00							9.00*
Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon and United Kingdom			9.30*						9.00*
Amoy and Hongkong			9.30*						9.00*
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	9.50*							9.00*
Hongkong and Canton		8.30*							8.00*
Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Bangkok, Cebu and Europe		8.50*							8.00*
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)			8.00						
Yankow	Train					11.50*			10.00*
Yeking and Tientsin	Train					9.00			8.00
Yankow			1.00						
Singapo	Kiangteen	1.50	1.00						
Tomorrow									
Japan Ports	Sinbrisk	1.50							1.00
Silver Ports	Two	9.00							9.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria and Dairen	Sakaki maru	9.00							8.30*
Tsingtao, Dairen, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru							10.00*	9.30*
Saturday, Aug. 18									
San F. via Japan, Canada, and Europe	Venezuela	3.00							2.50
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada			5.00						
U.S.A. and Europe			5.00						
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fong-how	9.30*	1.00						8.00*
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Fong-how	9.00		4.30		4.30	5.00		9.00
Silver Ports	Chunkeung								8.00
Japan Ports	Iyo maru	8.00							9.00
Yankow and Hongkong			5.00						
Sunday, Aug. 19.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru							11.00*	10.30*
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	† Via Pukow		7.00*						5.15(10)
Monday, Aug. 20.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakata maru							10.00	9.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	10.00							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada									
U.S.A. and Europe			5.00	4.30		4.30	9.00		9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00							
Wednesday, Aug. 22.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	10.00							

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:
45 BUNDESGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Dehu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (P. M. S.), Soerabaya, Medan, Tavy, Lower, Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches, also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 15,500,000
..... \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
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A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

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London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,000,000
Kp. Tia.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PARMOUR, Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chafoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hallar, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEREMSEK, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital £ 300,000.00
Reserve £ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) £1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 24,000,000
Reserve Fund " 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Haoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Siam, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus... U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
56 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—
Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
14 Kinkiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Balai, Charbon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Dejember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current taels accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3½ per annum.
For 6 months at 4½ per annum.
For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital £12,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital £1,371,500
Reserve Fund £1,371,500
Investment reserve fund... £1,371,500

Head Office:
No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 582,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies.

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru, (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Taels Current Accounts at 3½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 21, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kumping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kinkiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO
Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kurekura, Kurekura, Honshu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.
Tel. No. 3534 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

中華銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin
Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wusieh, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaoching, Haichow, Canton, Pungpu, Hongkong, Tsingtau.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager
T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for August 16th

"LIBERTY"

Thrilling and Sensational Serial, in 20 Episodes, each two reels.

Featuring

MARIE WALCAMP AND EDDIE POLO

A romance of American life. A drama of today, swift in action, powerful in story, plot, situation, with military atmosphere.

Showing, 5th and 6th Episodes, entitled:

"LOVE AND WAR" and "THE DESERT OF LOST SOULS"

Four Reels

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

Depicting all the principal events.

"Toodles, Tom and Troubles"

Faust Comedy

"From Altar to Haller"

Ham and Bun Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing August 14th

and for a Short Season only.

CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS OF

"THE CAMEOS"

9-Star Artistes—9

From the World's Leading Theatres

Complete Change of Programme guaranteed nightly

Plenty of fans to keep you cool.

Prices: Dress Circle \$3, Orchestra Stalls \$2 and Pit \$1

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MESSRS. S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight August 16th

SPECIAL SELECTION OF INTERESTING FILMS

A photoplay of distinguished inspiration dealing with a vital modern problem.

A story of great love, great jealousy and great revenge.

"The Terrible Poison"

In Six Parts.

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

and the comedy film

"Calamity Anne's Inheritance."

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Change of Programme

on Mondays & Fridays

OPEN-AIR CINEMA

at the

PUBLIC GARDEN, AVENUE JOFFRE 474

(Ex-German Garden Club)

SHOWING TONIGHT

Performance at 9.15 p.m.

THE EXCELLENT VITAGRAPH'S FEATURE

In Two Parts

"A PRINCE OF EVIL"

Also showing a good lot of

SCREAMING COMEDIES.

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"THE FANATIC"

Showing Episodes 11 and 12

(4 Parts) entitled:

"THE HALF-BREED'S HATRED"

"THE AEROPLANE ACCIDENT"

Tonight Showing the amusing

Comedies:

"WIFFLES PUT HIS FOOT IN IT"

(2 parts)

"NEVER-AGAIN EDDIE"

Usual Prices.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Mishima Maru July 9

Tsuyama Maru June 8

For Liverpool

Kashima Maru June 20

Katori Maru June 2

Sado Maru July 31

For New York

Tatsuno Maru May 27

Toyooka Maru Aug. 10

Tsushima Maru July 11

For San Francisco, etc.

Persia Maru July 4

Siberia Maru July 26

Tenyo Maru Aug. 13

For Tacoma

Hawaii Maru July 19

Justin July 13

Panama Maru Aug. 10

For Seattle

Yokohama Maru Aug. 6

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 15	10.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
16	10.00	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
17	10.00	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	10.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
19	10.00	San Francisco	Shidomoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	10.00	San Francisco	Escador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 16	10.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	10.00	Kobe	Simbirek	Rus.	B. V. F.
18	10.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, and Kobe	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
20	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, and Kobe	Hakami maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, and Kobe	Kamagata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 21	1.00	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	1.00	London via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	1.00	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 16	9.00	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	9.00	Hongkong	Chungking maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
18	9.00	Hongkong & Canton	Kia gien	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
19	9.00	Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Chi.	B. & S.
20	9.00	Hongkong	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	B. & S.
21	9.00	Hongkong	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
22	9.00	Hongkong	Yanchow	Jap.	B. & S.
23	9.00	Hongkong	Chonan	Jap.	B. & S.
24	9.00	Hongkong	Escador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
25	9.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 16	10.00	Wanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	10.00	Wanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koboku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
18	10.00	Wanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Sakakima	Jap.	B. & S.
19	10.00	Wanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shanghai	Chi.	B. & S.
20	10.00	Wanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Yanchow	Jap.	B. & S.
21	10.00	Wanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Chonan	Jap.	B. & S.
22	10.00	Wanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Escador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
23	10.00	Wanghai, Chefoo & Tientsin	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 13	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
14	10.00	Hankow etc.	Yanchow	Jap.	O. S. K.
15	10.00	Hankow etc.	Shanghai	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
16	10.00	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	10.00	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	10.00	Hankow etc.	Yanchow	Jap.	O. S. K.
19	10.00	Hankow etc.	Chongking	Br.	B. & S.
20	10.00	Hankow etc.	Yanchow	Jap.	O. S. K.
21	10.00	Hankow etc.	Chonan	Jap.	B. & S.
22	10.00	Hankow etc.	Escador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
23	10.00	Hankow etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 5	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2678	Chi.	B. & S.	CNCW
15	Ningpo	Keelung maru	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
16	Ningpo	Koboku maru	963	Jap.	O. S. K.	
17	Ningpo	Koboku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.	
18	Ningpo	Yanchow	1203	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 5	Hankow etc.	Kianfou	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15	Hankow etc.	Wichang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
16	Hankow etc.	Paoting	1073	Br.	B. & S.
17	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1309	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	188	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	Hankow etc.	Hsin Ningshao	2678	Chi.	B. & S.
20	Hankow etc.	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MWR	Apr. 11	Interned	Decidee	Fr-g-b	630	..	..	..
Int. DW	Apr. 11	do	Dde Lagree	Fr-g-b	180	..	..	..
Sp	Apr. 11	do	Purshim	Jap-g-b	180	..	..	..
P&ORI	Apr. 16	do	Monocacy	Am-g-b	190	2	43	McFeters
P&ORI	Apr. 20	do	Palos	Am-g-b	191	2	43	Delano
P&ORI	Apr. 13	do	Quivos	Am-g-b	350	4	35	Lewis
P&ORI	Apr. 14	do	Samar	Am-g-b	242	4	35	Brown
Sp	Apr. 11	do	Sininda	Jap-g-b	190	..	..	..
Sp	Apr. 11	do	Toba	Jap-g-b	190	..	..	..
P&ORI	Apr. 14	do	Vilobor	Am-g-b	370	4	55	Partello
Sp	Apr. 11	do	Woodhark	Br-g-b	150	..	..	..

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Seller will leave on Friday, August 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Ningshao, will leave on Thursday, August 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt. Monahan, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 18, at about 12 o'clock mid-

night. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Aug. 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Sato, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze-poo wharf on August 16, at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 16, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 17, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru Capt. T. Kamashi will be despatched from the Okura's pootung wharf on Aug. 17, at 10.30 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9.30 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Aug. 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku M. Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Aug. 17 at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M. Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 21, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. T. Nemoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at —Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. G. H. Edwards, G. Dawson, and W. Stark, Towler, Rev. Meyer, and Pandele.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Messrs. J. M. Rowland, J. V. Jensen, L. Anley, A. Jewell, P. Manly, S. Allen, L. Manly, and B. Manly.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagakin, Poyang, Tansing, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Singkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Fakhod, Haihong, Manila, Cebu, Holo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fungtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Pootung Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "Venezuela" Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador" Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia" Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela" Nov. 10, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
S.S. "Ecuador" Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia" Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela" Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador" Nov. 17, 1917
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For further information re freight and passage, apply to B. C. HAILE, Agent:

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Aug. 20, 21
(For Hongkong)
"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Aug. 15, 16

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, Aug. 15, 17

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau ar. leave, Aug. 15, 17
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Aug. 15, 17

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao ar. leave, Aug. 15, 17
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, Aug. 15, 17

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIMES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN MONTEAGLE

Shanghai to Vancouver

THURSDAY
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

VIA

GLACIER, FIELD, LAKE LOUISE, BANFF

Along the Fraser and Thompson River Canyons Through the Selkirk and Canadian Rockies

Every facility of our office is at your disposal in planning trips, and we shall be pleased to quote fares to any point, and work out itineraries from starting point to destination.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to I. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Roads, Yuen Road, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Sept. 10 1917
"KOREA MARU" 20,000 " Oct. 3 "
"SIBERIA MARU" 18,000 " Oct. 13 "

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agent,

North China Insurance Co.'s Building. Telephone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Saichuen Road).

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8, NOV. 19, JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE			
For London or Liverpool via ports.			
* (For Liverpool.)			
ATSUTA MARU	12,500	Aug. 21	
HITACHI MARU	12,500	Aug. 31	
ITO MARU	12,500	Sept. 10	
FOR HONGKONG.			
SADO MARU	12,500	Aug. 16	
AMERICAN LINE.			
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.			
SADO MARU	12,500	Aug. 23, 1917	
SHIZUOKA MARU	12,500	Sept. 17	
INABA MARU	12,500	Oct. 13	
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE.			
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)			
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Aug. 19	
YAMAGUCHI MARU	5,000	Aug. 21	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Aug. 25	
OMI MARU	7,000	Aug. 28	
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Sept. 1	
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)			
KABUGA MARU	7,000	Aug. 16	
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Aug. 23	
FOR JAPAN.			
ITO MARU	12,500	Aug. 18	
AUSTRALIAN LINE.			
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)			
AKI MARU	12,500	Leave Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1917	
TANGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 18, 1917	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Oct. 18	
CALCUTTA LINE.			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
BOMBAY LINE.			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports to Japan.			
For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.			
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.			

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.
July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line									
Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail
101	101	101						101	101
101	101	101	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	101	101
208	208	208	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	208	208
220	220	220	84	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	220	220
1930	1930	1930	524	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Mukden	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin-Central	1930	1930
Tientsin-Pukow Line									
Local	Mail	Local	Miles	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail
5.	5.	5.						5.	5.
715	715	715	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	715	715
745	745	745	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	745	745
1145	1145	1145	78	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	1145	1145
1467	1467	1467	148	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	1467	1467
1801	1801	1801	220	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	1801	1801
2031	2031	2031	266	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	2031	2031
2261	2261	2261	318	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	2261	2261
2491	2491	2491	377	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	2491	2491
2721	2721	2721	420	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	2721	2721
2951	2951	2951	523	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	2951	2951
3181	3181	3181	600	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	3181	3181
3411	3411	3411	681	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	3411	3411
Shanghai-Nanking Line									
Express	Express	Express	Miles	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	Express	Express
16.	16.	16.						16.	16.
16	16	16	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Nanking	dep. Nanking	arr. Nanking-Ferry	16	16
280	280	280	193	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Shanghai-North	dep. Shanghai-North	arr. Nanking-Ferry	280	280
Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line									
Express	Express	Express	Miles	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	Express	Express
130.	130.	130.						130.	130.
130	130	130	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Yenchow	dep. Yenchow	arr. Tientsin	130	130
145	145	145	58	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	145	145
Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line									
Express	Express	Express	Miles	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	Express	Express
130.	130.	130.						130.	130.
130	130	130	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Linchow	dep. Linchow	arr. Tientsin	130	130
145	145	145	58	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	145	145

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.
300 - train runs on Thursday only 230 - train runs on Fridays only.
300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B - train has buffet car with regular meal service
S - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.
Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.
By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Henderson Explains But Is Considered as Unconvincing

Trade Unions Will Endeavor To Reverse Labor Conference Vote; Barnes Fills War Cabinet Seat

(Henderson's Agency War Service)
London, August 13.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, the Government moved the adjournment, in order to enable the House to hold a full debate on the resignation of Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Mr. Henderson immediately rose to make a personal statement. He complained of the unprecedented Press campaign against himself and also of the policy pursued by the Premier and his colleagues in the Cabinet during the week end. Although he had never, since his resignation, left his office at the War Cabinet, the first intimation that his resignation had been accepted came from the Pall Mall Gazette.

After the Labor Conference on the 10th, he interviewed the Premier, who made it clear that his dual position as Secretary of the Labor Party and as a member of the War Cabinet was incompatible. There was only one choice in such circumstances.

It would not be to the interests of the nation to tell the complete story of the Stockholm Conference at present.

Replying to the charge that he withheld information from the Labor Conference, Mr. Henderson affirmed that, whereas his proposed visit to Paris was considered at a special meeting of the War Cabinet, the day before he left, Mr. A. Bonar Law, on July 30, told the House that all the arrangements for his visit had been made without the knowledge of the War Cabinet.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, intervening, emphasized that the War Cabinet knew that Mr. Henderson was going to Paris, but only after all his arrangements had been made.

Mr. Henderson, continuing, said that he informed the War Cabinet of his recommendation to the Executive of the Labor Party to accept the invitation to the Socialist Conference at Stockholm, if the conference could be made consultative. Instead of mandating, there was a very sharp division of opinion in the Cabinet over his advice and he offered to resign.

When he returned from Paris, on August 1, he gave Mr. Lloyd George a full statement of his position and his reasons for advocating the attendance of British Labor representatives at the conference. After he had done so, the Premier asked him to attend a special meeting of the Cabinet, but when he arrived at Downing Street, he was told to wait.

He waited for an hour, when Mr. George Barnes was sent out with a message to him. He insisted on his right to address the Cabinet and was then invited in. Mr. Lloyd George explained that he asked him to wait outside out of regard for his feelings. He protested against the Premier's action and the Cabinet then discussed his visit to Paris.

Dealing with the charge of breach of faith in not quoting at the Labor Conference the communication received from the Russian Government, Mr. Henderson pointed out that the attendance of the conference as Secretary of the Labor Party and it would not have been right for him, when speaking in that capacity, to quote a Government telegram. He emphasized that he informed the Labor Conference that the position of the Russian Government had been modified. He never intended to withhold from the Conference any information he was legally entitled to use.

Mr. Henderson said that he never received a telegram from Mr. Kerensky, the Russian Premier, disavowing himself with the Stockholm Conference. The telegram was received through the French Embassy, after the Labor Conference had closed.

After again emphasizing that it was not to the interest of the nation to tell the full story of the Stockholm Conference at the present time, Mr. Henderson concluded by deprecating any discussion of the matter at present, in view of the signs of unrest in the country and the difficulties he believed the Government must face before the question of the Stockholm Conference is finally disposed of. He appealed for unity, in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

The Premier said that, whatever anyone might think of the major point of Mr. Henderson's speech, they would respond to his appeal for unity in securing victory. Three-fourths of Mr. Henderson's remarks were irrelevant, and he did not think the House wished to comment on them.

The Premier again affirmed that the impression left on every member of the Cabinet, including himself, by Mr. Henderson's attitude at the Cabinet meeting held prior to the Labor Conference in London was that Mr. Henderson would use his whole influence to turn down the Stockholm Conference. The telegram received from the Russian Government, quoted to Mr. Arthur Henderson, which was cabled on the 11th, meant that the Russian Government had nothing to do with the Stockholm Conference.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Socialist M. P. for Blackburn, "Who wrote the covering letter?"

The Premier: "It came from the Russian Embassy. Does anybody imagine that, if that telegram had been read at the Labor Conference, it would have made no difference?"

Proceeding, the Premier said, regarding the general position, that there had been a change during the past few days. Efforts were being made to restore the discipline of the Russian army and the first step was to prevent fraternization with the enemy. In the circumstances, nothing could be more fatal than the conference with the enemy at Stockholm.

That conclusion had been come to by the United States, which was a great democracy and by the French Republic, Italy and Great Britain. These four allied countries have definitely concluded that terms of peace must be discussed by the representatives of the whole nation.

He was the last man to disparage

No U. S. Passports For Six Months

Manila, July 30.—"The United States government will issue no passports for commercial purposes for a period of six months."

This is the text of an official cablegram received at the office of the governor general yesterday afternoon from the bureau of consular affairs, and comes, apparently, as an explanation of certain passport difficulties which have been encountered recently and called to the attention of the local authorities, and by them taken up with Washington. The message gives no further information on the subject, however, and local officials are in the dark as to just how stringent the restrictions adopted are, or what reason is behind the decision of the federal authorities.

U.S. Requisitions Ships Now Under Construction

Washington, August 5.—The Government has requisitioned all merchantmen of over 2,500 tons now under construction at American shipyards. Day and night shifts will be employed to expedite the work.

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

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Dr. Carr, L.D.S., D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
Room No. 184, Telephone No. 200
Aster House Hotel, Shanghai.
By appointment

Until the 31st August, 1917

We offer at wholesale prices:

3,000 yds. Linen and Cotton Sheetings in widths of 63-72-81-90-100 inches.
800 Bedsteads for any size bed, plain and hemstitched.
1,750 yds. Damask Table cloth, any width, in 22 beautiful designs.
Napkins to match.
100 Pure Irish Linen Table cloths and Napkins.
1,500 Bath and Face Towels, any size, in real "chic" and other makes.
600 Heavy Bath Mats, in leading shades.

H. G. HILL & CO.
119 Szechuen Road.
Phone 2240.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.									
Express	Local	Slow	Coolee	Fast	Local	Express	Local	Express	Local
R	R	R	Goods	R	R	R	R	R	R
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	8.30	9.00	12.30	13.00	23.00	PEKING	8.37	P.M.R.
WUSHUO dep.	8.41	9.16	9.46	13.36	14.06	1.08	TIENTSIN	8.51	1.08
WUSHUO dep.	9.37	10.12	10.42	14.32	15.02	1.54	TIENTSIN	9.05	1.54
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	11.57	12.27	16.17	16.47	3.10	TSINANFU	9.31	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.08	12.33	13.03	17.03	17.33	3.56	PUKOW	9.37	3.56
CHANGCHOW dep.	12.54	13.29	13.59	17.59	18.29	4.42			
NANKING dep.	14.10	14.35	15.05	19.05	19.35	5.28			
NANKING FERRY dep.	14.10	14.35	15.05	19.05	19.35	5.28			
STATIONS.									
Local	Slow	Coolee	Fast	Express	Local	Express	Local	Express	Local
Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods
NANKING FERRY dep.	7.50	8.20	8.50	12.20	12.50	22.50	NANKING	8.50	12.50
CHANGCHOW dep.	8.06	8.36	9.06	12.36	13.06	1.06	CHANGCHOW	9.06	1.06
TANYANG dep.	8.57	9.27	9.57	13.27	13.57	1.57	TANYANG	9.57	1.57
CHANGCHOW dep.	8.58	9.28	9.58	13.28	13.58	1.58	CHANGCHOW	10.06	2.06
WUSHUO dep.	9.31	10.01	10.31	14.01	14.31	2.31	WUSHUO	10.31	2.31
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	11.55	12.25	12.55	16.55	17.25	5.25	SHANGHAI NORTH	12.55	5.25

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

STATIONS.									
Express	Local	Slow	Coolee	Fast	Local	Express	Local	Express	Local
R	R	R	Goods	R	R	R	R	R	R
WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	7.15	7.45	11.15	11.45	21.15	SHANGHAI NORTH	6.15	7.15
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.22	7.42	7.72	11.22	11.52	22.22	WOOSUNG FORTS	7.45	8.45
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.50	8.10	8.40	11.50	12.20	22.50	WOOSUNG FORTS	8.10	9.10

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS.									
Local	Fast	Slow	Coolee	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	Local
Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods
Shanghai North dep.	7.40	8.55	10.05	14.05	14.25	18.00	Zah Kou	6.45	8.10
Jieshi dep.	8.01	9.16	10.26	14.26	14.46	18.20	Hangchow	7.15	8.40
Suzhou dep.	8.10	9.25	10.35	14.34	14.54	18.29	Chang An	8.15	9.50
Lungwa Junction dep.	8.28	9.43	10.53	14.52	15.12	18.47	Yeh Kai	8.52	10.40
Shanghai South dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	13.35	14.05	17.45	Kashan	9.00	10.50
Lungwa Junction dep.	8.28	9.48	10.58	14.52	15.22	18.50	Kashan	9.18	11.07
Suzhou dep.	8.35	9.55	11.05	15.05	15.35	19.00	Shanghai North	10.57	12.45
Shanghai North dep.	8.53	10.13	11.23	15.23	15.53	19.18	Lungwa Junction	11.41	14.07
Kashan dep.	9.10	10.30	11.40	15.40	16.10	19.35	Suzhou	11.58	14.17
Lungwa Junction dep.	9.20	10.40	11.50	15.50	16.20	19.45	Shanghai North	12.20	14.45
Suzhou dep.	9.30	10.50	12.00	16.00	16.30	19.55			

Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION
Preliminary Notice

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
for Account of the Concerned
on or about

25th August, 1917

**A Quantity of High Class
European Grade Oak**
very suitable for Furniture Dealers
and Building Contractors.

Full particulars by later advertisement.

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., LTD.
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 14th August, 1917.

14780

Chinese Telegraph Administration

The Public is hereby notified that, owing to the serious floods in Honan Province, many miles of telegraph poles have been washed away, in consequence of which most of the telegrams from the West and South-Western Provinces to the North and vice versa have been sent via Shanghai, which has blocked the wires and caused delay to local telegrams.

CHOW WANG-PANG,
General Manager & District Director,
Shanghai, 15th August, 1917.

14782

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai.

50th Monthly DRAWING of \$2,000
PREMIUM BONDS.

Total number of bonds which participated in the Drawing 3,539.

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders \$10,617 representing 26 per cent of \$42,408 being premium on 3,539 bonds for the month of August, 1917.

Holder of Bond No. 596 receives.....\$2,000

Holder of Bond No. 2394 receives.....1,589

Holder of Bond No. 2127 receives.....1,000

Holder of Bond No. 2369 receives.....642

Holder of Bond No. 1672 receives.....300

Holder of Bond No. 2849 receives.....300

Holder of Bond No. 2680 receives.....200

Holder of Bond No. 2952 receives.....200

Holder of Bond No. 3186 receives.....160

Holder of Bond No. 2524 receives.....160

Holder of following 343 bonds receive \$12.00 each, in all.....4,116

Total amount reimbursed.....\$10,617

8 608 1080 1662 2134 2712

13 625 1087 1663 2143 2716

19 627 1102 1666 2149 2730

23 636 1103 1671 2154 2731

31 637 1121 1674 2177 2749

41 639 1129 1676 2183 2751

43 646 1140 1693 2200 2781

84 660 1178 1704 2203 2794

94 668 1181 1718 2206 2804

96 676 1183 1733 2211 2819

107 680 1184 1744 2220 2815

112 681 1186 1746 2227 2819

117 682 1187 1747 2228 2819

117 687 1189 1753 2245 2829

129 692 1195 1755 2254 2832

139 712 1200 1759 2258 2840

149 716 1202 1760 2278 2865

156 723 1204 1764 2278 2870

157 735 1206 1765 2280 2880

163 744 1208 1766 2301 2886

193 757 1217 1783 2323 2911

219 763 1218 1793 2324 2912

222 766 1235 1805 2330 2952

235 767 1282 1828 2361 2953

246 774 1287 1847 2383 2992

262 777 1294 1848 2384 3029

309 779 1313 1850 2395 3030

350 783 1334 1857 2408 3041

366 789 1346 1859 2423 3047

370 790 1363 1873 2431 3083

385 791 1381 1875 2435 3087

389 798 1384 1902 2436 3108

415 824 1413 1908 2438 3127

421 834 1414 1933 2457 3130

441 850 1453 1938 2462 3152

444 851 1458 1942 2481 3166

445 857 1482 1950 2519 3178

447 859 1484 1962 2523 3189

452 861 1499 1966 2545 3199

453 866 1501 1968 2564 3212

457 872 1505 1972 2574 3240

458 885 1507 1990 2588 3310

494 886 1512 2022 2598 3362

507 887 1516 2043 2617 3375

513 899 1541 2044 2624 3412

535 903 1546 2048 2628 3425

537 923 1546 2064 2629 3429

541 926 1584 2067 2643 3435

543 952 1586 2069 2647 3482

546 968 1606 2076 2649 3484

551 969 1616 2082 2660 3469

555 976 1617 2085 2671 3481

562 985 1618 2099 2679 3486

563 988 1626 2108 2681 3487

573 993 1636 2113 2687 3493

578 1058 1637 2115 2707 3506

604 1062 1653 2131 2709 3515

We certify the above to be a correct record of the drawing of 15th August, 1917.

SETH MANCILL & CO.
Auditors.

Business and Official
Notices

Chinese Telegraph Administration

The Public is hereby notified that, since China has declared war on Germany, the following temporary measures for all traffic will be enforced. Telegrams from all German firms and individuals are not accepted for transmission.

1. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk only.
2. Telegrams must bear plain signature of sender at end of text.
3. Telegrams without text are not admitted.
4. Private telegrams in plain language must be written in Chinese or English.
5. All Telegrams are subject to censorship.
6. Private code telegrams sent by Chinese should be accompanied by a translation in plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to telegraph office.
7. Private code telegrams sent by Foreigners should bear stamps of their respective Ministers or Consuls and where no Consuls are stationed telegrams should be translated into plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to telegraph office.

(Signed) CHOW WANG-PANG,
Manager & District Director,
Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

14781

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have this day appointed
Messrs. J. P. Bisset and
Company Agents of this
Company.

H. G. SIMMS,
11th August, 1917.
Secretary.

We have this day been
appointed Fire Agents for
the North China Insurance
Company, Ltd.

J. P. BISSET AND CO.
11th August, 1917.

14756

Wanted to Purchase

Cold Storage Plant (Refrigerator)
of about 500 cubic feet capacity
and

Motor Launch of about 30/35 feet
in length.

Both not necessarily new.

Apply to "A.B.C." c/o THE
CHINA PRESS.

14783

APPLICATIONS DESIRED

The China Agency, I. C. S., has been requested to recommend men with special training of the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS for the following positions:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Construction Superintendent | Salesman |
| Computer (Building Specifications & Estimates) | Expert Stenographer |
| Inspector (Knowledge of Building Construction and Office Routine required) | Civil Engineering Draftsman |
| Surveyor | City Surveyor (Shanghai) |
| Works Superintendent (Knowledge of Chemistry required) | Advertising Man |
| Architectural Draftsman | Sign Painter |
| | Illustrator |
| | Accountant (Chinese) |
| | Bookkeeper (Chinese) |

Apply to China Agency.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, 11c NANKING RD.
giving details as to training and experience.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —

— CF QUALITY —

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

78 Szechuen Road

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2458.

Outbreak of War between China and Germany and Austria-Hungary

The public is hereby notified that, in view of the declaration of War by the Chinese Republic against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, of the measures which will be taken consequent thereon, and of the necessity for the preservation of the peace and good order of the Foreign Settlement, and acting upon the representations of the Chinese Authorities and of the Senior Consul, the Council has sealed up the premises of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, No. 14 The Bund.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

14782

Just think of the most beautiful, the most economical, and the most highly appreciated present, and you will at once think of

The Marco Polo Scarf.

Price Prepaid: \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

A SUGGESTION!
THE BEST AND ONLY THE BEST
AT ANY PRICE
"BLUE RIBBON" FRUITS
Packed by Wm. Cluff Co.
OBTAINABLE AT
GRIFFITHS' STORES
143 Bubbling Well Road



ADDING
AND
LISTING
MACHINES
FROM \$10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

PER HOUR \$3.00 PER HOUR

Minimum Charge \$1.00

is the rate charged by the

MARKT GARAGE

for a Comfortable, 4-Passenger FORD

PHONE 4257 PHONE

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 260

TRAIN SERVICE FROM AND TO TIENTSIN
(194/28)

The public is hereby notified that on account of washout on this Line between Tientsin West and Yangliutsing, the following arrangement has been made to facilitate travelling between Tientsin and the South and shall be enforced from tomorrow until further notice:—

1.—Passengers from Tientsin are to book their tickets either at the Tientsin East (Settlement) or the Tientsin Central (City) station.
2.—They are to proceed, after tickets have been booked, to board the Railway Steam Launch lying near the International bridge at the French Concession. The Launch will leave at 12.00 Noon for Chengtangchuang.

3.—The train will be waiting at Chengtangchuang where passengers are to register their baggage and go on board. The train will leave Chengtangchuang at 1.00 p.m.

4.—Passengers to Tientsin will be transported to Chengtangchuang where the Railway Steam Launch will take them therefrom to Tientsin to disembark near the International Bridge at the French Concession.

5.—The Fares from and to Tientsin will remain the same, no extra charge will be collected for the Launch Trip.

BY ORDER,

Tientsin, 8th August, 1917.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

14763

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39, Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14718 A.22

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14624

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

14777 A.37

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Responses must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482

14768

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Phone 1948

Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer. Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

WESTERN DISTRICT near tram, select accommodation for gentlemen in quiet refined home. Double and single rooms. Telephone, tennis and stabling. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

14789 A.17

TO LET, with board, furnished room with bathroom. Apply to 92, Range Road.

14769 A.21

TO LET, well-furnished room, with bathroom and balcony. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

14778 A.16

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, a small unfurnished flat in Settlement or Central district, or 3 to 4 suitable rooms, or small house with garden, French side, Britisher. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.

14786 A.19

WANTED, from November, in Western or Central districts, furnished flat of two or three rooms, with board, for married couple. Meals to be served privately. Send terms and full particulars to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

14773 A.16

WANTED by a quiet young lady, room and board in an American family. Terms must be moderate. Reply, with full particulars, to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

14770 A.18

WANTED: A furnished apartment or small house for the month of September, with privilege longer period or lease. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

14764

WANTED by gentleman (Allied) in Hongkew or Central district, a large room with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. Russian or Eurasian family preferred. Reply, stating terms, location, to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

14760 A.19

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, twenty second-hand richas, rubber-tyred; have been used a few months only. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

14772 A.17

WANTED, sailing yacht and/or motor-boat, in good condition. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

14773

WANTED, motor-cycle, must be cheap, in good working order. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

14776

FOR SALE, 5 1/2 h.p. Ferro motor, complete with high-tension magnet, reverse gear, propeller and shafting, etc., in perfect running order. At present installed in boat, and can be tried at any time. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

14777 A.37

WANTED, a hunting cabin-cruiser, hull suitable for installing a motor. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

14777 A.17

SITUATIONS WANTED

OFFICE BOY, well-recommended, can type from copy well, seeks employment, wages \$18 per month. Please apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

14767 A.17

AMERICAN, 24 years old, at present employed, desires to better himself. Has knowledge of shipping both import and export. No objections to outposts. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

14765 A.16

YOUNG AMERICAN lady seeks position as typist and general office work. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.